The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,461.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
—— including postage	,, 72 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,027 tons, 200 H. P., Commander Thomas Saunders, will be despatched on the 15th February 1870, noon.

Feb. 1870		Feb. 1870	
Leave Bombay	15	Leave Galle	23
,, Rutnagherry	16	,, Negapatam	26
,, Vingorla	16	,, Pondicherry	27
,, Carwar	17	March.	
,, Mangalore	18	,, Madras	2
,, Cannanore	19	,, Coconada	4
,, Calicut	19	,, Vizagapatam	5
,, Beypore	19	,, Bimlipatam	5
,, Cochin	20	,, Gopalpore	6
,, Tuticorin	21	,, False Point	7
,, Colombo	22	Arrive Calcutta	8

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam ship COMORIN, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 14th February, 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Compta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain H. Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 7th February, 1870.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S. S. NORNA, A. M. Lockie, Commander, will be despatched to China on the 11th instant, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 4th February 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL

(Calling at HAVRE, if sufficient inducement offer).

THE first-class screw steamer LEITH, 957 tons Register, Barnetson, Commander, WILL SAIL on the 28th February.

The draught of this vessel, when fully laden, is under 18 feet, and she has already come through the Canal, with a cargo of Dead-Weight, without grounding. For Freight only to Liverpool and Havre, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st February 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martins, will be despatched from Bombay on the 12th February, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, to sail about the 25th February.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th February, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship EUTERPE, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Cosens, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship BRITISH SCEPTRE, Captain J. Kendal, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside the Ship to receive delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain J. Kendal will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EDWARD BIGG & Co.,
Agents Ship British Sceptre.

4th February 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thomson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the ship Fleur de Lis.

7th February 1870.

C A U T I O N,

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th February.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 28th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
½ ,, Under Vests.
1 ,, Linen Collars.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Socks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.
½ ,, White Cambric.
1 Overland Suit.
2 Sleeping Suits.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
6 Scarfs and Ties.
1 Rug with straps.
1 Maud.
1 Inverness Cape.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Brushes.
Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 12th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. RANGOON, (1,776 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain E. J. Baker, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 11th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
8th February 1870.

STEAM FERRIES to GREAT EASTERN.

Fare there and Back, 1 Rupee.

The well known Steam Passenger Barges THISTLE and SHAMROCK, fitted with Awnings and Seats, will leave the Apollo Bunder TO-DAY, every hour, from 9 A.M. till 6 P.M. For Tickets apply to Adelphi Hotel and JAMSETJEE DORABJEE, at the Apollo Bunder.

Bombay, 10th February 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship SAM MENDEL, arrived from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Murdoch will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents ship Sam Mendel.

Bombay, 9th February 1870.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per MICHAEL SCOTT, Llewhellin, Master, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Llewhellin will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th February 1870.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be HELD at the Chamber's Office, on WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, at 12 noon, to vote an address to His Royal Highness the DUKE of EDINBURGH.

The attendance of Members is requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 9th February 1870.

DUKE of EDINBURGH.—TRANSPARENCIES.—The most effective illumination is a well painted Transparency. An Artist will be happy to execute orders for the above. Apply to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street Fort.

THE CIRCUS!!
WILL ARRIVE
IN A FEW DAYS.

THE CIRCUS!!
WILL ARRIVE
IN A FEW DAYS.

HARVEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned, up to 2 P.M. on FRIDAY the 11th instant, from parties willing to undertake the supply of ROAD METAL and SAND STONE required for constructing a road from the Churney Road to the Church Gate Street.

The description of the Metal and Sand Stone can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 9th February 1870.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at their office in Rampart Row west, up to 12 o'clock noon of the 21st February current, for the repairing of Canal Walls, completion of Lock Gate and Timber Docks, making and repairing Roads, levelling and reclaiming ground, and for such other work as is shown in Specification, which may be seen by intending Contractors on application.

Tenderers under a former advertisement will be at liberty to amend their tenders.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract may obtain all further information necessary by applying at the office of the Company.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and the person or persons whose tender may be accepted will be required to enter into an agreement for the due and proper performance of the work.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. in cash on the amount of the tenders.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for the Construction and Completion of Canals, &c."

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th February 1870.

FOR SALE, a WINDMILL, by Gwynne and Co., London, the property of the Municipality.

The above Mill can be used for various purposes, such as grinding corn, turning all kinds of light machinery, &c., and with scarcely any expense. A plan of it can be seen, and full particulars respecting its mode of working, original cost, &c., obtained at the office of the undersigned, or that of the Executive Engineer, Apollo House, on all week days, between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

All offers must be in writing, and the acceptance of the highest or any will rest with the Commissioner, to whom they will be forwarded.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
J. R. BROWNE, M. D.,
Municipal Storekeeper.

Municipal Storekeeper's Office, Boree Bunder, 9th Feb., 1870.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at Khetwady 1st Carpenter Lane.—On MONDAY, the 21st February, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 21st March 1866, by order of the Mortgagee, Withoba Balajee, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mucundjee Simbhoorjee, all that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying or being without the Fort of Bombay, at Khetwady 1st Carpenter Lane, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,710 and 1,711, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, containing by admeasurement 606.9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the 1st Carpenter Lane, on or towards the west by the property of Gunput Madhowjee, on or towards the north by the property of Dhackjee Ramchunderjee, on or towards the south by the house of Bundhoo Sudasewjee. For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 9th February 1870.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first rate London roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Fresh supply just received Overland, by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE,

RECEIVED BY
EVERY OVERLAND MAIL,

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
HAM, finest Cumberland, per lb	1 1	1 3
BACON, best Wilts Middles, per lb	1 1	1 3
CHEESE, Double Glo'ster, per lb	1 0	1 2
CHEESE, Gruyere or Parmesan, slices of about 6 lb. in sealed tins, per lb	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
THURSDAY, 10th FEBRUARY 1870.

GRAND
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE.

BEST DRAMATIC BILL OF THE SEASON.

The curtain will rise at Nine o'clock precisely to the Elegant Comedy, in two acts, entitled,

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Admiral Kingston	Mr. H. Richardson.
Lieutenant Kingston, R.N.	Mr. W. South.
Short	Mr. O. Deering.
Dennis	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Mrs. Pontifex	Mrs. H. Richardson.
Mrs. Mortimer	Miss Fanny Wiseman.

To conclude with Byron's Famous Burlesque
THE VERY LATEST EDITION OF
THE LADY OF LYONS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, Feb. 11th, 1870,
THE MINSTRELS
In a new Programme, and
DAVE CARSON
AS THE
BENGALEE BABOO.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, 10th FEB.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL begs to return his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen who afforded him so much support on Saturday last, and in compliance with a general request he will delay his departure from Bombay to give ONE MORE SEANCE

THIS EVENING (THURSDAY), 10th FEB.

NATIVE LADIES.

In reply to the many enquiries from Native Gentlemen who had the honour to witness the private performance on Thursday, 3rd inst., before His Highness the Rajah of Junkhundee, Professor BUSHELL begs to intimate that the Private Gallery at the end of the Town Hall will be screened, so that, unseen, Native Ladies can view the performance. The Gallery is reserved for Native Ladies and Children only—Rs. 3 each.

Private entrance under the Portico.

Tickets at Soundy & Co.'s

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 5	Third Class	Rs. 2
Second Class	,, 3	Fourth ,,	,, 1
Native Ladies' Gallery	Rs. 3		

Reserved Seats and Seats in the Native Ladies' Gallery may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Hall can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M. Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Referring to former Advertisements stating that in future my business would be carried on under the Style and Firm of COOK & Co. I hereby beg to inform my constituents and the public that it will be continued and carried on under the style of N. KHYRAZ & Co., and not COOK & Co. as previously notified.

NANSEE KHYRAZ.

13 Medow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—TWO GOLD WATCHES, by McCabe, London, which are believed to have been stolen, are now lying in the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Mazagon, for identification; and will be returned to the persons with whom they were found, or otherwise disposed of, unless claimed within 21 days from this date.

A. EDGINTON,
Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Police Office, 8th February 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Executive Engineer, Kirkee, is prepared to receive TENDERS on or before the 15th instant, for the construction of a POWDER MAGAZINE, with subsidiary Buildings and Compound Wall.

2. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application at the office of the Executive Engineer, Kirkee, during office hours.

3. The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. HOWARD,
Executive Engineer, Kirkee.

Executive Engineer's Office, Kirkee, 2nd February 1870.

ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A MEETING of the Shareholders of the ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) WILL BE HELD at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., on TUESDAY, the 1st March 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the affairs of the Company have been finally wound up.

JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators Elphinstone Insu-
A. E. ASHLEY, } rance Company.

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).

THE TELEGRAPH LINES of this Company are now OPEN for the TRANSMISSION of PRIVATE MESSAGES from this country to the United Kingdom.

The charge for a Message of Ten Words from Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or any other place west of Chittagong will be £1 17s. sterling.

Messages intended for this line will be received at all the Government Telegraph Stations throughout India, and in order to ensure their safe transmission should be marked by the sender "Via Indo-European Line."

W. ASHBURNER, Deceased.—All persons having any Claims against the Estate of W. ASHBURNER, late of the Revenue Survey in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, who died on board the s. s. Gunga, in the Red Sea, on the 20th November last, are requested to send in particulars of the same to the undersigned, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated this 19th day of January 1870.

MANISTY & HURRELL,
Solicitors, Bombay.

RE THOMAS BRIGG, Deceased.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of THOMAS BRIGG, late a Contractor of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Nursingpore, Central India, deceased, and Letters of Administration, of whose Estate with exemplification of the Probate of his Will issued out of the District Registry of Nursingpore, annexed, were on the 15th day of January 1869 granted by the High Court of Bombay to George Frederick Rimington, of Bombay, Solicitor, as the Attorney of Henry Ellze Victor, the surviving Executor of the Will of THOMAS BRIGG, deceased, are required on or before the 19th day of February 1870 to send to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, Solicitors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Henry Ellze Victor, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 19th day of January 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865, and of the Estate of DOLUTCHUND HOOKUMCHUND, lately trading in Bombay in his own name; and in partnership with Hurgovandass Pranjeewandass, Pranjeewandass Hurgovandass and Gopalrow Bulwant, under the name and firm of Hurgovundass Pranjeewandass & Co.; and in partnership with Pranjeewandass Hurjeewandass, Hurgowandass Pranjeewandass, Gopalrow Bulwant, Nahalchund Mokumchund, Dewchund Hemchund, Bai Somee Pranjeewandass and Lulloobhoy Pranwullubdass, under the name and firm of Pranjeewandass Hurgowandass & Co.

Upon hearing Mr. Rimington, Attorney for the abovenamed trader, and upon reading the petition of the said trader and Prothonotary's Certificate certifying the filing of the Final Account of the Trustees herein hereunto annexed and marked A and B respectively, and also upon reading a copy certificate of the Trustees already filed in this matter hereunto annexed marked C, I do order that the said trader be discharged under the provision contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on SATURDAY the 26th day of February now next, before the sitting Judge in Chambers, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon; and I do further order, that this order be once advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and thrice in the "Times of India," the "Bombay Gazette," the Jami-Jamshed" and the "Bombay Samachar."—Dated this 25th day of January 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Dolutchund Hookumchund.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A REGATTA will take place on THURSDAY the 3rd March, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir R. S. VESEY FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I., when the following PRIZES will be offered for competition:—

FIRST RACE—Sailing Match for Ships' Boats, of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance fee Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 50; third (given by the Commodore of the Club), Rs. 30; and fourth, Rs. 25.

SECOND RACE—Sailing Match for the Augusta (schooner) and Water Queen, Sea Queen, Cinderella, and Ianthe (lateen), handicapped. Entrance Rs. 15. First prize, Rs. 175; second, Rs. 50.

THIRD RACE—Sailing Match for Yachts, of cutter and schooner rigs. Time allowance for tonnage according to Club's scale. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 30.

FOURTH RACE—Sailing Match for Yachts, of lateen and sliding gunter rigs. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 30.

FIFTH RACE—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 95; second, Rs. 30 (if more than two boats start).

SIXTH RACE—Rowing Match for 4-oared Ships' Cutters, limited to 25 feet over all. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 50; second, Rs. 20.

SEVENTH RACE—Rowing Match for double-banked Launches or Cutters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 50.

EIGHTH RACE—Rowing Match for 5 or 6-oared Ships' Cutters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 70; second, Rs. 40; third, Rs. 20.

The course for the Sailing Matches will be from flag-ship stationed below Dolphin Rock to a flag-boat near the south end of Caranjah shoal, thence round the inner light ship and back to the flag-ship, arriving between her and a flag-boat moored outside of her. Yachts of the second race twice round the course; all others once round.

The course for the Rowing Matches will be from the flag-ship to a flag-boat moored near Oyster Rock and back.

The Sailing Rules of the Bombay Yacht Club (excepting No. 1) will be observed at this Regatta, and such additional regulations as the Committee may think it advisable to make for the occasion.

Entries and entrance money for the different races must be sent in to the undersigned on or before THURSDAY, 24th February, with particulars as to rig and tonnage, and the distinguishing flag intended to be carried.

JAMES RANKEN, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.
E. DOERING, }

Bombay, 8th February 1870.

NOTICES.

THE NEW VICTORIA THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Messrs. ABECCO, HORDEN, and GOULSTONE'S
STAR COMBINATION TROUPE,

After a brilliant and successful tour through the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, China, and Japan, have arrived in Bombay, where they intend giving a series of Entertainments at the above Theatre.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, 1870.

MISS ANNIE HILL,

The popular Characteristic Vocalist, Danseuse, and Comedienne, will appear each evening in her great Comic Songs (English, Irish, and Scotch), Dances, &c.

SIGNOR RAFFAELE ABECCO,

The great Tenor and Harpist, in his beautiful Ballads and Harp Solos.

PROFESSOR H. GOULSTONE,

The celebrated Solo Pianist, Violinist, and Buffo Singer, will each evening perform his Grand Combination Solos, and playing several instruments at the same time.

The Theatre is fitted with every accommodation, brilliantly lighted and well ventilated, and is arranged to seat 1,200 people.

TICKETS at SOUNDY'S.

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIBERS to the DUKE of EDINBURGH'S RECEPTION FUND, are requested to pay in the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the New Bank of Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR PRINTING.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of PRINTED FORMS, loose and bound, required by the Company for a PERIOD of ONE YEAR.

All particulars, together with a complete list of the Forms, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

If deemed advisable the work will be let in several Contracts.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to SATURDAY, the 26th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

The Agent may demand from the persons whose tenders may be accepted Security for the due fulfilment of their Contracts.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Byculla Stores Office, 3rd February 1870.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

BOUCHARDAT'S

GLUTEN BREAD
and
GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding it, depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici)	12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS &c. JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	
Ranking's Abstract. Vol. 50.—July to Dec. 1869	4	4
Statesman's Year Book for 1870	6	12
Builders' and Contractors' Price Book for 1870	2	8
Engineers' Almanac for 1870	0	6
Tinsley's Magazine, Vol. 5	5	0
Rawlinson's Manual of Ancient History	9	8
Corvantes—Voyage to Parnassus, &c.	2	4
Sewell's Analytical History of India	5	0
Buddhaghosha's Parables. By Rogers and Max Müller	8	0
Halliday's Every Day Papers	1	4
Clark's Diagnosis of Visceral Lesions	6	12
The True Story of Lady Byron	0	10
Army List for January 1870	1	0
Le Follett	1	0
London and Paris Fashions for January 1870	1	0
Hart's Quarterly Army List for 1870	6	12
Good Things for Railway Readers	1	12
Punch's Pocket Book for 1870	1	12

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!! VALENTINES!!!

Just received, a choice selection of Sentimental and Comic Valentines for the 14th February 1870.

Bombay, 7th February 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1869-70.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By Appointment
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN,
SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I., and
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.,

INVITE inspection to their spacious Warehouse, which has received extensive additions in all Departments, such as will enable them to meet the requirements of all.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12 8 to 24 0
Balbriggan embroidered Silk	25 0 to 28 0
Striped and Fancy Cotton	14 0 to 25 0
Lisle Thread, plain and striped	21 0 to 25 0
Fine Merino, plain Colours	15 0 to 18 0
Extra Superfine, plain and striped	18 0 to 24 0
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikarees, per pair	6 0
Badham's Celebrated India Gauze Vests, each	5 8 to 6 8
Pure Merino Vests	3 8 to 4 8
Pure Grey ditto	5 8 to 6 8
India Gauze Pants, per pair	9 0
Pure Merino ditto	6 0
Pure Grey ditto	7 8
Striped Cotton Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 8
Knitted Wool Cardigan Jackets, with long Sleeves, each	10 8

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Long Cloth Shirts, per dozen	45 0
Long Cloth, Linen Cuffs and Fronts, do.	65 0
Dress, plain plaited, each	7 0
Dress, embroidered, each	10 0 to 30 0
French Printed, all patterns	60 0 to 70 0
Spun Silk, all colours, each	12 8
Wove and Printed Flannels, each	10 0
Silk and Wool, each	10 8
Wove Flax, a new material, cool and absorbing, shrinkless, each	8 8

The price quoted for Flannels are of the best quality only, all thoroughly shrunk.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
The Grand Duke, each	2 8 to 3 0
The Rotton Row	3 0
Gentleman's Scarf	3 0
The Bond Street	3 0
The O. K. Thing	3 0
Scarf of the Period	3 0
The Windsor	2 8 to 4
The new shape White Dress Tie, per doz.	6 0 to 8
Rich embroidered Cambric, per dozen	12 0
Black and Coloured Ties	1 0 to 1 12

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Overland Trunks	20 0 to 30 0
Ladies' do. fitted with Tray, &c.	45 0 to 50 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus, fitted with Patent Locks	55 0 to 73 0
Do. for Railway, 9 inches high	21 0 to 35 0
Courier Bags	5 0 to 16 0
Clothes Bags	5 8 to 6 8
Witney Rugs, 6 feet long	12 8 to 18 8
Scarlet Blankets, each	12 8
English Overland Chairs Rs. 10,	12 8 to 15 0
Rug Straps	2 0
Cholera Belts	3 8 to 5 0
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits	20 0
Spun Silk do.	25 0

Highly recommended for the use of Travellers.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Dress Hats, best quality	14 0
Drab Shells	10 0 to 12 0
Opera	12
High Jerome Cantab Isis Marlboro' Worthing Blenheim — Black and Drab	7 8
Richmond Straw under	8 8
Elwood's Shooting, Hunting, and Riding Helmets	10 0 to 16 0
High Crown, with Felt Turban	18 0
Canvas for Boating or Cricket	7 8
The New White Regulation for Civil or Military Wear	18 to 22

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
The Don (the latest production). Pall Mall Belgium Shakspeare Regent Indian West End	Three-fold, all Linen. Rs. 7 p. doz.
The above with Ties attached	Rs 7 8

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.

New Bordered and Scotch Angolas. } For Trousers.
Riding Cords, and Whip Cords }
White and Fancy Vestings
Fancy Coatings
Irish Frieze
Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress Suits
Blue Venetian for Morning and Walking.

A Large Ready-made Stock for the convenience of Travellers passing through Bombay, suitable for a Land or Sea journey for any climate.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS
AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

MRS. GODFREY,

MILLINER & DRESSMAKER.
28, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that she has received her first Consignment of Millinery for the Season, consisting of Dress Bonnets, Hats—trimmed and untrimmed, new Parasols, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Shot Silks and Satin, Brooch and Plain Grenadines, Wedding Wreaths and Veils Tarleton in all colours, Muslins, &c., &c.

Superior French Kid Gloves Rs. 2-8 per pair.
Paris Kid Gloves 1-8 ,,

JOONUS TYEB,

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
HABIT MAKER.
No. 9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

JOONUS TYEB respectfully solicits a continuance of the support he has received for the past 15 years. His Season's Stock just to hand, consisting of Mixed Silks, Meltons, Diagonals, Venetians, Oxford and Cambridge Coatings, Fancy Doe Skins, Tweeds, Angolas, Heathers, Bedfords, Cords, Whip Cords, and all the latest Patterns in Trousering.

A large variety of Patterns in Washing Quilting, Cotton and Linen, for Vests.

Military Requirements.

Full dress Sword Belts.
Full dress Sword Knots.
Full Dress Sash.
Brass and Steel Scabbards.
Gold and Silver Crowns and Stars.
Infantry Gold Lace.
Oak Leaf Lace.
Gold Lace Cap Peaks.
Uniforms of every description made to order.

A very large assortment of Cotton and Linen, Drills, Kharkee, Imperials, &c., for washing suits and Shikarring.

Fancy Department.

A nice selection of Silk Neck-ties, Scarfs, Gent's Shirt Collars in every shape, Gent's Shirts, Socks, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Undervests, Drawers, &c., &c., Travelling Wrappers, Railway Rugs in sizes, Leather Straps, &c., &c., Scotch Mauds, Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Silk Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Dog Cart Umbrellas.

Hats of almost every description, at very moderate prices.

Gentlemen may depend that every order entrusted to us shall have our best and earliest attention with a guarantee of a perfect fit, our establishment being entirely under European management.

JOONUS TYEB, Outfitter.

9 Meadow Street, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE'S

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours, Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES,

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades. Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen, Ladies' Boots, &c.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869.

NOTICES.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE

FOR
LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—The ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs Tapidass Vurjdass & Co. (Agents) No. 23, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY the 19th February 1870, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business, viz:—

1st To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1869.
2nd To declare a Dividend for the last half year.
3rd To appoint two Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAVUKSHA DHUNJEEBHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1870.

N B—The Transfer Books will be closed from 12th to 19th instant, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY admitted Mr. JOHN WALTER FLANAGAN a PARTNER in our business as Freight and Coal Brokers.

FLANAGAN & CURRUMSEE.

Bombay, 7th February 1870.

BEAUTIFUL CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS.—Just unpacked a further supply of these charming Pictures at very moderate prices.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

FOR THE BOMBAY RACES, 1870.—A Splendid Gold Semi-Hunting Stop WATCH, making fifths (5ths) of Seconds. Also several CHRONOGRAPHS.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

EUROPE RESTAURANT.

Mr. B. FELMON, the Proprietor, has much pleasure in announcing to his Patrons and the Public that he has OPENED the abovenamed place at No. 7 Meadow Street, Fort, where TIFFINS, ICE-CREAMS, WATER-ICES, TEA and FRENCH COFFEE are served up in the best Europe style, and hope to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford every satisfaction.

Bombay, 24th January 1870.

LINDLEY & WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE.—Mr. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M.

No. 1, Love Lane, Parell Road.
16th November 1869.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY & Co., 22 Apollo Street, opposite Secretariate, Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Fire Engines complete.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.
A quantity of best American Flour in barrels.
Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.
Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.
Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.
Paper for Mill use.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed, two Portable Engines, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln, with enlarged Fire Boxes for burning wood fuel, and combining all the latest improvements:—

One 6 Horse Power nominal.
One 8 ditto ditto
One 10 ditto ditto } shipped per Dilharree, and may be
One 12 ditto ditto } expected shortly.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with suction and delivery hose complete.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 horse power nominal, with boilers and mountings complete.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete to lift 5 tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

One 8 H. P. Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with boiler and fittings complete.

Also a Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Double Barrel Lift Pumps, 6 in. bore, and 9 in. stroke, with 24 feet suction and 9 feet delivery pipe.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 20, and 24 gauge.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanized Blocks, &c., &c,

Bar and Plate Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, &c., &c.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

22nd January 1870

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET, FORT,
Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available at Fort or Byculla Office.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lbs., 20 lbs. and upwards at Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and corner of Clare and Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 125 each.
Do. ,, 800 ,,	,, 100 ,,
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 15 ,,
Do. 4 ,,	,, 10 ,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 10 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, ,,	,, 6 ,,
Condensed Milk ,,	,, 12 ,,
American Cheese	,, 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay. FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.
VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.
Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them.

Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.

*** Price Lists Post Free.

Agents.—Bombay: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mar.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the support of MESSRS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the position we occupy on the market we are enabled to offer better value than our competitors in Bombay.

To Merchants and General Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
1—Chateau Latour, or Mouton,	Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule, ,,	,, 25 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule, ,,	,, 18 8	,, 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule, ,,	,, 17 0	,, 10 0
Medoc, (Cantenac)	Red capsule	,, 15 8	,, 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule, ,,	,, 13 8	...
Sauterne,	Red capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

Chambertin,	Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits,	ditto	,, 26 0	...
Macon,	ditto	,, 21 0	...
Chablis,	ditto	,, 22 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	,,	,, 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver foil	,,	,, 32 0	,, 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes	do.	,, 27 0	,, 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	,, 32	17 8
Moselle, Still, Braunberger	,, 25	...
Hock, ,, Johannisberger	,, 42	17 0
,, ,, Marcobrunner	,, 34	...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	...
,, ,, Rudesheimer	,, 26	14 0
,, ,, Hochheimer	,, 23	12 8

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	,, 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	,, 22 0
do. Blue seal, extra pale, and dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. Brown seal, very pale, dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	,, 18 8
do. White seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	,, 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	,, 15 8
East India Madeira, (one voyage) very choice	,, 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36 0	[illegible]
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity.	,, 30 0	[illegible]
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	,, 24 8	14 [illegible]
Red seal—a good quality Wine	,, 18 0	...

SPIRITS.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale	Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale	Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale,	White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality		,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality		,, 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish		,, 23
,, ,, Scotch		,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)		,, 21

LIQUEURS,

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara,	,, 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	,, 20	...

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz.	each.
Do.	Pints do.	2	,,
Moselle	Quarts do.	1	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well-known WINES—

Sherry, Fine Pale	Rs. 25 per doz.
,, do.	,, 27 ,,
,, Extra Pale	,, 25 ,,
Port, Superior	,, 26 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s		
Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40	per doz.
Do. Pints	,, 20	,,
Moselle, Quarts	,, 42	,,
Brandy ,,	,, 30	,,
Sherry ,,	,, 25	,,
Claret ,,	,, 23	,,
COYLE & Co.'s		
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	,, 27	,,
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	,, 30	,,
LARRONDE FRERES'		
St. Julien	,, 12	,,
Margaux	,, 17	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Old Cognac	,, 20	,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25	,,
DOMINGOS D'ALMEIDA SOARES'		
Port Wine of 1815 Vintage	,, 30	,,
Do. 1847 do.	,, 24	,,
J. J. RONALDSON & SONS'		
Sherry	,, 18	,,

REMINGTON & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per dozen. Rs.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums	90
Do. do. do.	40
Do. do. do. Half Pints	12
Do. do. do. a Crown	33
MOSELLE, Sparkling 1st quality	36
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown	30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal	18
Do. Superior, Green Seal	42
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden do.	29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	30
CLARET, Light, Capsule	15
Do. do Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red do. Pints	17
Do. do. do. Quarts	32
PORT, Black Seal	26
Do. do. Pints	14
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
OLD TOM, Red Seal	18
DRY GIN, Black Seal	18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry	42
MARASCHINO	48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, January, 1870.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of
BURGUNDY
are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good for diluting.

Pommard	per doz. Rs 18
Baune	,, ,, 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET
is extending its reputation.

Quarts .... Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts .... Rs. 36 Pints .... Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.

No. 1 Rs. 38 and No. 2. Rs. 25.

SHERRY.

Club Sherry .... Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm and without any noteworthy change.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 9.

North, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Doran, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Shephard, Staff Surgeon, British Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Tyler, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from England.
Harcourt, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Saxton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Forbes, Ensign, 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Curran, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Crean, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Corry, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Gordon, Ensign, 58th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Rooke, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from England.
Harden, Captain, 109th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Pearse, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
FitzGerald, Assistant Surgeon, on duty, from England.
Crofton, Lieutenant, 60th Rifles, on duty, from England.
Standbridge, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England
Budd, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Rybot, Captain and Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Bartley, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Trampton, Captain, 30th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Miles, Lieutenant, 22nd B. Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Candy, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Wray, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Thompson, Captain, (The Royal Regiment,) on duty, from England.
Guthrie, Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Scanlon, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Tripbook, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Davy, Staff Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Baker, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Frere, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Fuller, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Tarliton, Senior Barrack Master, on duty, from Tannah.
Toole, Lieutenant, Quarter Master General's Department, on duty, from Poona.
Forgett, Lieutenant, 59th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
LeGeyt, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
McNeill, Lieutenant, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
Gayker, Assistant Surgeon, General duty, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Turner, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Deolalee.
Collins, Inspector Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, from Poona.
Balmain, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Raepore.
Hale, Major, 7th Hussars, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 9.

Tarliton, Senior Barrack Master, on duty, from Tanna.
McNeill, Lieutenant, 3rd Light Cavalry, to join, (on the 11th instant) to Tanna.
Bushman, Veterinary Surgeon, 21st Hussars, to join, to Lucknow.
Saxton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Beypore.
Moore, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Belgaum.
Wilson, Ensign, 49th Regiment, on duty, to Deesa.
Elphick, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to join, to Lucknow.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 9th Feb. 1870.

In continuation of G O C No. 1010 of the 3rd November 1869, is notified that the Prize for the best Essay on "The advantages of Military Workshop," was awarded to Serjeant E Sarsfield, Unattached List, employed in the Quartermaster General's Department.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

108th Foot.—Captain G B Stokes, to Bombay, from 1st February to 1st March 1870, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 5.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major A. E. Wilkinson, B.A., officiating Deputy Commissioner of Gondah, to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Lucknow, during the absence of Mr. J. Dyson, on special duty, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers serving in the Central Provinces, have passed the Departmental Examination prescribed for Police Officers:—

Mr. G. J. Noble, officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Chatterton and Mr. W. Duncan, Inspectors.

The Reverend T. D. Gray, M.A., appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the 19th January. His services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The Reverend W. D. Cowley, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his return from furlough on the afternoon of the 11th December, and is appointed to be Chaplain of Morar.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Ensign H. A. Vincent, of the 96th Foot, a candidate for the Bombay Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Department having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon, from the 27th January 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Assistant Surgeons John Armstrong Purefoy Colles, M.D.; Alexander Dugald Campbell, M.D.; Sydney Charles Courtney, M.D.; Charles Prentis; Rajendra Chandra Chandra; Robert Lidderdale, M.D.; James Edward Tierney Aitchison, M.D.; Leonard Horner Lees, M.D.; Thomas Stick Veale; Bamlet Walker Switzer, and Cyrus Octavius Daniell, M.D.

Brigadier General J. E. Goodwyn, C.B., of the 41st Foot, Commanding at Sealkote, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment on the Brigade Staff of the Army f om the 1st March 1870.

Surgeon Major J. Rose, in medical charge of the 22nd (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to be a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank from the 1st March next, during the absence on leave, preparatory to retirement from the service, of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals H. M. Macpherson, or until further orders.

Captain David Limond, of the Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, 2nd grade, Department Public Works, Punjab, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

The services of Captain R. de Bourbel, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 17th January.

The permission to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs granted to Major R. C. Whiting, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is cancelled at his own request.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Remington Cookson, of Infantry, Cantonment Magistrate, Meerut, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Captain H. D. E. W. Chester, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 10th February 1870, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The following promotion and alteration of rank are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Henry Scoley Moules, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from January 3, 1870, in the room of Captain (Major in Staff Corps) R. O. H. Forbes, Cadre of the late 3rd European Regiment, placed on the Retired List.

Captain Charles McDowal Skene, General List, Infantry, to rank from December 15, 1869, in the room of Captain J. E. Harden, 101st Foot, Cadre of the late 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, having exchanged into the 109th Foot.

The furlough to Europe and in India on private affairs granted to Lieutenant G. N. Channer, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master of the 2nd Native Light Infantry, is cancelled at his own request.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, embarking at Bombay:—

Lieutenants George Waterhouse, of the General List, Infantry, 3rd Squadron Officer 12th Bengal Cavalry; Frederick Alexander Darley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master 3rd Regiment of Native Infantry; and Barré John Goldie, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, East Berar Division, Department of Public Works, Hyderabad.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—Lieutenant E P. Leach, 19th February 1870; Lieutenant J. B. Lindsell, 22nd February 1870; Lieutenant C. F. Call, 23rd April 1870.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. Jeffreys, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. R. W. Woodhouse, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from Bombay to Hyderabad.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 24th January 1870.

INTERPRETERS.

Whenever an Interpreter is required for a British regiment, in consequence of no officer of the corps being duly qualified for the appointment, application is to be made to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

CHARCOAL AS A DISINFECTANT.

Under the authority of the Government of India in the Military Department, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs that the use of charcoal in barrack and hospital buildings as a disinfectant be discontinued. The "cages wire" with their suspending rods will be returned into store; and such articles will cease to be articles of issue by the Barrack Department. Iron conservancy vessels are not to be heated in future when dhoonah is applied. Where coal tar is available, and cheaper than dhoonab, it is to be used and applied cold. The time-expired charcoal of the filters will be found amply sufficient for the purpose of heating the dhoonah.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Lammershagen	Georgensen	Glasgow, Sept. 10.
	Sam Mandel	Murdock	London, Sept. 16.
	Zuleika	Thompson	Liverpool, Sept. 8.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Feb. 7.
	Tythonus	Lreen	Liverpool, Sep. 24.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Windsor Castle, Douglas, to Colombo.
Steamer Taptee, DeCosta, to Cutch Mandvee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Lord Clyde, to Malabar Coast.
Ship Muscat Merchant, to Calcutta.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.
Ship Arethusa, to Liverpool.
Ship Ticonderoga, to Calcutta.
Ship Waterloo, to Calcutta.
Ship Codabux, to Calcutta.
Schooner Goolanar, to Mozambique.

NOTICE.—The Band of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will play at the RACES THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, instead of on the Esplanade.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Malabar Point, 10th Feb. 1870.

NOTICE.—On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 10th and 11th inst., a BAZAAR will be HELD in the Hall of the MONEY INSTITUTION, Esplanade, where a large quantity of Children's Dresses of various sorts, and Ladies' Fancy Work, some of it extremely valuable, will be exhibited for Sale. The proceeds will be given partly to the Zenana Mission and partly to the Association for Female Education in India. All friendly to these good causes are respectfully invited to attend.

Bombay, 4th February 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

NAHER—January 4th, at 3½, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of S. J. Naher, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Fyzabad, Oudh, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WORSLEY—February 1st, at Dacca, Eric Graham Mant, child of Captain and Mrs. Worsley, aged 8 months and 15 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

NICHOLETTS—January 29th, at Mooltan, the wife of Lieutenant R. C. Nicholetts, Cantonment Magistrate, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LARSEN—BICKERS—February 1st, at Lucknow, John Albert Larsen, Esq., to Miss Winifred Ellen Bickers.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1870.

ONCE more a Prussian Army is the object of general attention and a subject specially attractive to military men and state-rulers. After the seven years' war the machine invented by the Great Elector, brought into a high condition of drill and equipment by the father of Frederick II., and raised to a still higher point by Frederick himself, who threw over its standards the lustre of many victories, the Prussian Army of the eighteenth century was the envy of the military monarchies, and exercised no slight influence on the collections of regiments we were pleased to term the British Army. But the Prussians did not keep up with the times. Their fossil soldiers and statesmen learnt nothing from the lessons of the revolutionary and early imperial wars of France; and improved organization, drill and tactics, as well as fine generalship, broke the old idol of Europe on the field of Jena. The reverses of years, sharp oppression, deep humiliation, were required to bring about a reform. The fallen monarchy, guided by a great statesman, familiar with adversity, devised means for evading the restrictions imposed by Napoleon, and when he met with reverses, foundations, broad and deep, were laid by Stein and Scharnhörst, upon which the superstructure of the present army still reposes. Obligatory service for all able men, wisely modified to meet special cases, both for individuals and classes, was the principle of the law of 1814. From that starting-point the Prussian Army has grown up to be what it is—one of first and best, if not the first and best in modern Europe.

We are not surprised that Frenchmen look upon it with something of a jealous eye. A writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* characteristically imputes to the efficiency of the Prussian Army, as revealed by the campaign of 1866, the *malaise* which afflicts international relations, and sees in the army the cause of that great development of military power which he says is indispensable for the security of the present and fatal to the prosperity of the future. But the seat of the disease he points out lies much deeper. The modern origin of huge armies may be traced to the policy of imperial aggrandizement which followed the French Revolution. We say modern, because relatively to the population Louis XIV. kept very large forces on foot. But the present increase in European armaments dates from the period when Napoleon seized supreme power. During the long peace the numbers fell off and the efficiency of every army, as a whole, deteriorated; the Crimean War gave them a new impulse, and the succeeding policy of the French Emperor really produced the vastly improved Prussian Army of our day. It was not the Prussians who broke up the arbitrary system established in 1815; but the Prussians were not less ready to make good their own position, and profit by opportunities than the Italians or the French. Docility is one of the qualities most useful to a ruler, and the Prussian King or his Ministers—for more than one engaged in the work—may claim the high merit of being amenable to experience. The civil war of 1849, the critical moments of 1850, when Nicholas practically imposed his will on Germany, and, more than all, the military demonstration made in 1859 exposed the weak points of the system established in 1814. It had grown rusty, partially inapplicable; it needed furbishing up, and it required, not only from a military but a political point of view, changes designed and adapted to bring the old model into harmony with the new wants. What the King—an excellent soldier of the sublime Sergeant-Major sort—and his Generals detected was a weakness arising, partly from the numerical deficiency of the active army and reserve, and partly from the want of mobility in the landwher. King William and his able Minister determined to cure the defect, and prepare an army equal to any occasion that might arise. The old ideal of the Prussians for their active army was one per cent. of the population. In 1850 it had fallen nearly one-fourth below that standard, and immediately after Napoleon's Italian campaign had closed the Prussian Government determined to restore the old ratio. Hence the severe contest with the Parliament which raged several years, during which period the Government did what it pleased with the army notwithstanding fierce debates and hostile votes. The Government held that the crown had the right to regulate the constitution and numbers of the army, and that the Parliament had the right to sanction the cost. The annual contingent was raised from 40,000 to 63,000; whereas under the old law, the men were enrolled to serve five years, three in the active army and two in the reserve, after which they took their places in the landwher, now the service in the reserve was raised to four years, a measure which gave the king control over a large number of soldiers fresh from actual training. By a decree the Infantry regiments were increased from 145 to 254 battalions, and the Cavalry were raised from 152 to 192 squadrons. The two junior classes of the landwher were suddenly incorporated in the reserve; means were taken to secure the young men under twenty who are allowed to anticipate their training; and the result was that the Government could at length assemble an army of great force the bulk of which did not consist of the landwher first for service. The most remarkable part of the transformation was that, although, of course, the total expense was greater than it was under the old system, the relative expense per man was considerably less under the new. Indeed the soldiers, per head, cost less in 1869 than they did in 1820; a striking proof of that severe economy which, with one exception, the first King, has always characterized the House of Hohenzollern.

The system, as remodelled in 1860, and improved after 1866, has now been applied to the whole of North Germany, while the Southern States have all been brought under the Prussian regime, so far as to adopt its uniform, organization, drill, and tactics; and all Germany, save the Austrian Duchies, may be said in a military sense to have been Prussianized. But each state, even in the North, keeps its separate insigina; and, as the several corps d'armée are permanently quartered where they are recruited, the national and local spirit are admirably combined. The hardship of compulsory service is softened in a score of ways, and the tastes and exigencies of the professional and mercantile classes are partly satisfied by the institution peculiar to Prussia, of volunteers for a year; in other words, men who serve for a year with the army and qualify for the post of officer in the landwher. The French commentator does not regard the Prussian military body as a type of a "people in arms." But, if it is not that, what can it be? The ranks are filled with men of all classes, and the fact that the active army and reserve are mainly men between 20 and 27, backed by their elders in the landwher, does not make the instrument less an army of the people. The characteristic of the Prussian system, indeed, is that it sweeps up all available men in some shape, and renders all liable in turn. The effect is that the military instrument has an unexampled mobility, can be assembled fit for action in a few weeks, and led, as we have seen, straight from the rendezvous to the field of battle. There are now, including the Guards, a corps d'élite, thirteen corps in the Monarchy; mustering on a peace footing about 300,000 men; but easily capable of being expanded into double that number. It is the mobility and rapidly expansive power of the Prussian Army, taken with its admirable equipment, and excellent soldierly qualities, from top to bottom, that makes it an engine so powerful for war, and so politically weighty in Europe. Moreover the Prussian Army, like the Prussian nation, has the immense advantage of being composed of men, not only educated more or less, but trained to obedience and discipline. Education is making great progress in other countries, but not one, as a whole, comes up to the level of Prussia. The military institutions for the training of officers are among the best on the continent, and nowhere is the interest which the officer takes in his work greater than there.

It is not astonishing then that the French should view with dislike and distrust an instrument which, although never likely to be used aggressively towards them, will certainly be employed to maintain the independence of Germany, and put a complete stop to that intermedding in German affairs, that chronic intrigue at German courts intended to divide the country, which has characterized French policy for more than two centuries.

COLONEL W. W. ANDERSON left Bombay yesterday for Kattyawar.

THOUGH, as we mentioned yesterday, a private letter has been received in Bombay stating that Mr. Walter Knox was dead, it may be as well to wait for confirmation of the report, as we find that gentlemen who might have been expected to get early news on the subject have not yet heard of his death.

COLONEL PELLY, when on the point of starting on Tuesday for Muscat, received an order to set out at once for Calcutta. He departed yesterday by the mid-day train. It is said that, among other things, he has been summoned to confer with the Viceroy on the best mode of providing a substitute for the old Indian Navy.

AFTER a warm debate in the Senate on Monday evening, it was decided by an overwhelming majority to admit Persian among the languages to be recognised for degrees in the Bombay University. The only practical difficulty will be he want of a professor, and this will no doubt be entertained and dealt with in the spirit it deserves. All Parsees will doubtless take up this beautiful and useful language rather than Latin or Sanskrit; and as there are no endowed professors in the University, we wait to see whether some leader of this spirited race will not bear off the honour of endowing the first in the professorship of Persian.

IT is expected that the head-quarters wing of H. M.'s 14th Regiment will go to Allahabad in replacement of the 58th.

CAPTAIN BRADFORD, 2nd in command of the 1st Central India Horse, will succeed Major Beynon temporarily as Political Agent at Jeypore.

THE Duke of Edinburgh is expected at Roorkee on the 17th instant, on which occasion, it is said, he will present new colours to the 103rd Regiment.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. E. GOODWYN, C.B., of the 41st Foot, commanding at Sealkote, has been permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment on the brigade staff of the army from the 1st March 1870.

AFTER Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen's lecture at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 2nd instant, a subscription was opened towards defraying the Brahmo teacher's expenses to England, and a considerable sum was promised.

IT appears from the "Gazette of India" that a revised edition of the Public Works Code, and forms, including all orders issued between the 1st January 1866 (the date of the publication of the 2nd edition) and the 1st January 1870, is now ready.

LORD MAYO, accompanied by Major Burne, the Hon. Major Bourke, and Captain Lockwood, was to leave Calcutta on Monday last by steamer for a spot beyond Diamond Harbour, where the party were promised great things in pig-sticking. Lord Mayo was to entertain the members of the Calcutta Tent Club on the occasion.

THE following rule has been laid down by the Government of India as applicable in both the Civil and the Military Department. Local Governments have authority to grant subsidiary or preparatory leave for a period exceeding thirty days in case of necessity, but are invariably to report such relaxations of rule to the Government of India.

THE "Pioneer" hears that the chief Arab race at the second Calcutta meeting which commenced on Saturday was likely to be shorn of much of its interest by the withdrawal of "Akbar," the winner of the Derby, who had met with an accident. This accident is regretted the more for the sake of "Akbar's" popular owner, the Hon. Captain Stewart.

THE Governor General in Council has ruled that if an uncovenanted servant overstay his privilege leave by more than one week, he shall forfeit his appointment; but that it shall be in the power of the authority in whose gift the appointment lies to re-appoint him, and to declare that his past services shall not be forfeited, or to re-appoint him and to declare that all or any part of his past services shall be forefeited. Provided that if the period by which the leave is overstayed be more than one month, and it be desired to re-appoint the officer without forfeiture of his entire previous services, the sanction of the Government of India must be obtained.

THE Resident at Hyderabad, in a letter dated 15th December 1869, reported to the Government of India certain arrangements which have been made by the Government of the Nizam for the better government of His Highness' territories, and forwarded a copy of a Gazette which had been lately established, together with a translation of the more important portions. The Governor General in Council has expressed cordial approval of the arrangements reported, and desired that an expression of the satisfaction of the Government of India might be communicated to Sir Salar Jung and the Ameer-i-Kubeer. The translations sent have been published in the "Gazette of India."

THERE was a public meeting at Madras on the 3rd instant *apropos* of the expected visit of the Duke of Edinburgh. Sir C. H. Scotland occupied the chair, and resolutions were passed appointing a committee to arrange for a fitting reception and determining that subscriptions should be collected to pay the expenses. The subscription list was not passed round at the meeting, it being proposed to defer that interesting part of the proceedings till the committee should have decided what was to be done. In moving the first of the resolutions, Sir Adam Bittlestone observed—"The public of Madras should be moderate in their expectations and expenses. The Duke when he arrives in Madras will probably have seen the grand harbour at Bombay. Madras could not boast of a fine harbour (bear, hear,) nor was it a magnificent city. The buildings were by no means grand, and they were in a great way scattered. So that Sir Adam was of opinion that Madras owing to the scattered nature of its buildings was not capable of being effectively illuminated as Calcutta was and Bombay might be. The object of the Madras community should be to select a certain portion of Madras, say the Madras Club, and make it as attractive and festive and pretty as possible, and in that place well decorated, they should offer their tribute of loyalty and regard to the Prince who was to visit the city. With regard to the nature of the entertainment which should be given to the Duke, Sir Adam was sure all would agree with him that details should be left to be decided by the committee." The Hon'ble J. B. Norton ventilated his idea in favour of scholarships as opposed to fireworks, but received very little support. An intelligent native gentleman named Chengulroy Naicker, who was decidedly in favour of gunpowder honours, brought the proceedings to an interesting termination, by remarking, amidst applause and laughter,—"As to scholarships, what were they?—they could do no good—there would be no show by them—they would make the land dull."

THE SUEZ CANAL.

A CORRESPONDENT in Egypt has sent us the following list of the vessels which passed through the canal up to January 14th:—

VESSELS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

1.	Asie, (Fraissinet)	to Bombay.
2.	Godavery, (Messageries)	to China.
3.	Brazilian,	to Bombay.
4.	Queen of the South,	to Bombay.
5.	Danube,	to Bombay.
6.	Stirling,	to Bombay.
7.	Leith,	to Bombay.
8.	Blue Cross,	to Calcutta.
9.	Rocket,	to Calcutta.
10.	Fox,	to Calcutta.
11.	Nan Sing,	to Calcutta.
12.	Cleutor,	to Calcutta.
13.	Mauritius,	to Calcutta.
14.	Babel,	to Red Sea.
15.	Malta,	to Zanzibar.
16.	Lakana,	to Yokohama.
17.	Europe,	to Bombay.
18.	Prussian Frigate,	to Japan.
19.	Spanish Frigate,	to Manilla.
20.	Ville d' Aigus-mortes (sailing)	to Zanzibar.
20.	Noel (sailing)	to India.

VESSELS FROM THE RED SEA.

Alphee, (Messageries)	from China.
Erymanthe, do.	from Reunion.
Asie (Fraissinet)	from Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES, 1870.

ENTRIES.—THURSDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

H. H. ALI SHAH'S CUP.

Mr. Field's........ b a h Long Hope.
H. H. Aga Khan's. b a c Shere Ali.
„ g a h Nicholas.

GALLOWAY HANDICAP.

Mr. Field's........ g a g King David.
„ na....... g a g Hopshee.
Mr. Williams' .... b a g Lottery.
Major Crosbie's.... g a g Electric.

THE DRAWING ROOM STAKES.

H. H. Aga Khan's g a h Nicholas.
Mr. Field's.......... b a h Sunbeam.
„ .... c a c Glencoe.
Abdool Raymon's... g a h Greybeard.

THE HACK HANDICAP.

Mr. Kessowjee's... g c m Baby Blake.
Mr. B's............ b c m The Lively Spin.
Major Chesshyre's.. b a h Chance.

THE WORLEE STAKES.

Mr. Field's........ b a h The Aga.
Major Crosbie's .. g a h Bluebeard.
H. Abdool Wahab's g a h Nadirsha.

THE CHINA MAIL.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

GALLE, 8TH FEBRUARY.

THE steamer Ellora has arrived; she left Hongkong on the 25th January, Singapore on 1st, and Penang on the 3rd February.

The correspondence between the French Minister and the Viceroy of Nanking has been published, in which M. De Rochechovart's conduct contrasts favourably with the shameful neglect of the late British Minister.

Two memorials condemning the convention concluded by Sir R. Alcock with the Chinese Government have left by this mail.

MILITARY ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

ENSIGNS P. J. MAITLAND AND W. ASHFIELD, of H M.'s 95th Foot, have been admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

SERGEANT ROBERT RICHARDSON, of the Barrack Department, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN CHARLES HENRY HUNTER, having completed twenty years' service, has been promoted to the rank of Major from the 31st ult., subject to H. M.'s approval.

LIEUTENANT JOHN GRAHAM MCRAE, having completed twelve years' service, has been promoted to the rank of Captain from the 2nd inst., subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MAJOR ALEXANDER YOUNG SHORTT, having completed twenty-six years' service, has been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel from the 1st instant, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

CONDUCTOR R. A. DAWSON, Army Commissariat Department, Calcutta, has obtained furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. H. TERNAN, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner for Jalloun, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN E. H. ASHE, Staff Corps, has been permitted to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under rule 13 of the furlough regulations of 1868, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF HOSPITALS R. H. RENNICK, Madras Medical establishment, has been granted furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERALS OF HOSPITAL J. W WARD has been allowed furlough to Europe on private affairs, for two years, from date of departure in April next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN STEPHEN WILLIAM OGILVIE STEVEN, Cadre 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, having completed twenty years' service, has been promoted to the rank of Major by brevet, from 31st January 1870, subject to H. M.'s approval.

COLONEL E. C. BEALE, Commandant 22nd Regiment N. I., has been appointed to act on the Brigade Staff, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, during the absence of Brigadier General Forbes, C.B., on furlough on medical certificate, or until further orders.

THE furlough to Europe granted in G. O. No. 38 of the 13th January last, to Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., Secretary to Government in the Military, Marine, Ecclesiastical and Indo-European Telegraph Departments, has been cancelled; and that officer has been allowed privilege leave for three months, from the 13th Jan.

THE G. O. No. 789, dated 24th November 1869, has been cancelled, and the following has been substituted with effect from the same date:—Col. C. Adams, H. M.'s 49th Regiment, has been appointed a Brigadier General on the establishment, in succession to Brigadier General Domville, proceeded with his brigade to Europe.

THE LATEST PROGRAMME.

WE have seen many different dates very positively set down for the opening of the Jubbulpore extension of the G. I. P. Railway, but in reality the matter has only just been decided. The Viceroy and the Countess of Mayo, attended by Major Burne, the Hon'ble Major Bourke, and Captain Lockwood, will leave Calcutta on the 23rd February and reach Jubbulpore on the 25th. They will start on the same day for Nagpore. On the 3rd March His Excellency will open the Khangaon State Railway, and then proceed, attended by Major Burne, to visit the Hinganghat cotton district and the Chanda coal-fields, returning to Jubbulpore, where he will be met by the Duke of Edinburgh, on the 7th. The G. I. P. Railway will probably be opened on the same day. The Viceroy will then return to Calcutta, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh proceed on his journey to Bombay. The Countess of Mayo, accompanied by Major Bourke, will have proceeded direct from Nagpore to Bombay, in order to leave by the steamer of the 5th March.—*Pioneer.*

THE FEMALE INFANTICIDE BILL.

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th February, and was referred to a select committee with instructions to make their report thereon in one month.

No. 4 OF 1870.

A BILL FOR THE PREVENTION OF FEMALE INFANTICIDE.

Whereas the offence of female infanticide is believed to be commonly committed in certain parts of British India, and whereas it is necessary to make better provision for the prevention of the said offence; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. For the purposes of this Act, "district" means such part of the country or place as shall be described in the notification mentioned in section two:

"Marriage expenses" includes all expenses incurred on account of the celebration of marriage, or of any ceremony or custom connected therewith.

2. If it shall appear to the local Government that the offence of female infanticide is commonly committed in any district, or by any class, or family, or persons residing therein, it shall be lawful for the local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, to declare, by notification to be published in the official Gazette, and in such other manner as the local Government shall direct, that measures for the prevention of such offence shall be taken under this Act, in such district, or in respect of such class, or family, or persons.

The notification shall define the limits of such district or shall specify the class, or family, or persons to whom such notification is to be deemed to apply.

3. When such notification shall have been published as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the local Government, subject to the provisions of section four, from time to time to make rules consistent with this Act, for all or any of the following purposes:—

(1.) For making and maintaining registers of births, marriages, and deaths occurring in such district, or in or among the class, family, or persons to whom such notification has been made applicable; and of making, from time to time, a census of such persons, or of any other persons residing within such district:

(2.) For the entertainment of any police force in excess of the ordinary fixed establishment of police, or for the entertainment of any officers or servants, for the purpose of preventing or detecting the offence of female infanticide in such district, or in or among such class, family, or persons, or for carrying out any of the provisions of this Act:

(3.) For prescribing how information shall be given to the proper officers of all births, marriages, and deaths occurring in such district, or in or among such class, family, or persons:

(4.) For the regulation and limitation of marriage expenses which may be incurred by any person to whom such notification is applicable:

(5.) For defining the duties of any officer or servant appointed to carry out any rule made under this section:

(6.) For regulating the manner in which all or any of the expenses incurred in carrying into effect rules made under this section shall be recovered from all or any of the inhabitants of such district, or from the persons to whom such notification is applicable.

4. No rule made or altered under section three shall have effect until the same shall have been confirmed by the Governor General in Council and published in the *Gazette of India* and also in the local Gazette. Copies of every such rule shall be affixed in such places, and shall be distributed in such manner as the local Government may direct.

5. All Courts and Magistrates shall take judicial notice of all rules made and published as aforesaid.

6. Whoever disobeys any such rule shall, on conviction before the magistrate of the district or other officer exercising the powers of a magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

7. Nothing in this Act, or in any rule made and published as aforesaid, shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any offence punishable under this Act, or from being liable under any other law to any other punishment than is provided for such offence by this Act. Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

8. If it shall appear to the magistrate of the district that any person to whom the notification mentioned in section two is applicable, neglects to make proper provision for the maintenance of any female child for whose maintenance he is legally responsible, and it shall appear to such magistrate that the life or health of such child is thereby endangered, it shall be lawful for such magistrate to place such child under such supervision as he may think proper, and, if necessary, to remove such child from the custody of such person.

Nothing in this section shall interfere with the powers of magistrates under section 316 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

9. This Act shall, in the first instance, extend only to the North-Western Provinces, to the Punjab, and to Oudh; but it may be extended, by order of the Governor General of India in Council, to any part of the territories under the immediate administration of the Government of India, or by order of the Governor of Madras in Council, or by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council, or by order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, to any part of the territories under their respective governments.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to prevent female infanticide, a crime which has long been practised in India, especially by the Rajputs of the north of India. Two Regulations (XXI. of 1795 and III. of 1804) were directed against this crime. But they were found to be ineffective, and were at last repealed by Act XVII. of 1862. The existing law, which is contained in the Penal Code, is acknowledged on all hands to be quite insufficient. Recent investigations prove that the crime is terribly prevalent. For example, in 1868, by order of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Mr. Hobart examined a group of ten villages in the district of Basti inhabited by Rajputs, and in seven of them he found 104 boys and only one girl, and the people admitted that, for the previous ten years, only one girl had been married. In another group of twenty-seven villages, he found, in twenty-three villages, 284 boys, but only 23 girls, and in ten other villages he found that the marriage of a girl was an unknown ceremony. Again, there was another group of sixteen villages, in four of which no girls existed; and in nine other villages there were 71 boys and seven girls.

The cause of the crime is two-fold: first, the enormous cost of marriage-ceremonies, which are invariably defrayed by the father of the bride; secondly, the effect of immemorial custom. The remedial measures must also be two-fold; and the Bill accordingly proposes to give the local Governments power to frame rules, first, to prevent extravagant expenditure on marriages, and, secondly, to abrogate the custom above mentioned. The experience of many districts tends to show that this lattter object may to a great extent be attained by introducing a system of registration of births and deaths in places tainted with the crime, and a system of periodical inspection and enumeration of children. To do this completely and effectively, legislation is required. The Bill is very similar to one prepared by the Agra Sadr Court in 1856, and it has been, in all essential respects, approved by the local Governments of the provinces in which the crime prevails.

J. STRACHEY.

EGYPT is indeed a Land of Wonders. It seems that a brisk exportation of mummies and mummy bones has been going on for several years. And for what purpose? As manure for turnips in England! This, we think, is very indelicate treatment, and even Sir Thomas Browne, who protested he would not care if his "bones should be carved into pipes," or his "mummy used for plasters," would, we feel sure, have held it a tragical abomination that these ancient Egyptian gentlemen should be thus abused to the fertilizing of turnips and fattening of English sheep.—*Pioneer.*

WE believe that the notion that Frenchmen live principally on frogs is somewhat discredited in England at present, but the following would go to show that the creed of our grandfathers is not altogether without foundation even at the present day:—"The exportation of frogs to France," says the *Echo du Luxembourg*, "has developed considerably of late. A man named B., of Vance, has forwarded 200,000 in the last three weeks; on Thursday he sent off 30,000. They are chiefly sent to Rheims, Nancy, and Paris. A thousand frogs fetch 13fr. (10s 6d.), and weigh 50 kilogrammes (1 cwt.) They enter France duty free. At Rheims 25 pairs of frogs' legs can be bought for 60 centimes (6d.) The thighs, as every one knows, make delicious joints (*des succulents rôtis*) with white sauce and in a *fricassée*. They are thus a dish by no means to be despised. But the rest of the body, and the skin—the sticky slimy skin—what is done with that? Why, they make—turtle soup of it! Yes, that savoury *mock turtle* (*sic!*) over which gourmands lick their lips, has for its chief foundation the animals which haunt the marshes and the fields of Luxembourg. The autumn and the spring are the best time of year for frogs."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

GREAT TOWNS.—The Registrar-General estimates the population of the metropolis in the middle of the year 1870 at 3,214,707, being 41·2 persons to an acre. This is London with the suburbs, from Hampstead to Streatham, and from Woolwich to Hammersmith. He estimates the population of Liverpool in the middle of the year 1870 at 517,567, or 101·3 persons to an acre; Manchester, 374,993, or 83·6 per acre; and Salford, 121,580, or 23·5 per acre; Birmingham, 369,604, or 47·2 per acre; Leeds, 259,527, or 12 per acre; Sheffield, 247,378, or 10·8 per acre; Bristol, 171,382, or 36·6 per acre; Bradford, 143,197, or 21·7 per acre; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 133,367, or 25 per acre; Hull, 130,869, or 36·7 per acre; Portsmouth, 122,084, or 12·8 per acre; Leicester, 97,427, or 30·4 per acre; Sunderland, 94,257, or 19·6 per acre; Nottingham, 88,888, or 44·5 per acre; Norwich, 81,087, or 10·9 per acre; Wolverhampton, 72,990, or 21·5 per acre. The area taken is the municipal boundary in all cases except London. The population of Edinburgh is estimated at 178,970, or 40·4 per acre; of Glasgow, 468,189, or 92·5 per acre; of Dublin, with some suburbs, 321,549, or 33 per acre. The population of these 20 towns of the United Kingdom is thus estimated at 7,209,603. The population of Paris is estimated at 1,889,842; of Vienna, 605,200; of Berlin, 702,437.

CASH BALANCES.

APPENDED is a statement of cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of December last, contrasted with that of the previous years:—

	Dec. 1867.	Dec. 1868.	Dec. 1869.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	74,90,466	51,34,738	85,74,098
Bengal	1,46,15,277	1,46,49,737	1,43,72,547
British Burmah	19,71,597	22,05,063	24,95,721
North-Western Provinces.	1,09,48,039	1,42 6[illegible],704	1,84,54,890
Oudh	42,36,647	42,25,221	38,61,003
Punjab	98,18,619	86,82,806	1,11,03,845
Bombay	1,37,27,145	93,43,289	1,53,56,498
Central Provinces	43,95,286	41,49,443	43,65,412
Madras	1,94,97,751	1,75,08,334	1,91,18,937
Total...	9,57,00,827	8 01,62,355	9,77,02,951

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE Governor General in Council has appointed the undermentioned gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta, viz.:—

The Hon'ble W. Markby and A. O. Hume, Esq., C.B., C.S.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Medley, R.E.

T. H. Thornton, Esq., D.C.L., C.S., and C. A. Elliott, Esq., C.S.

Surgeons-Major W. Jameson and H. Bailie, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Surgeons J. B. Scriven, W. J. Palmer, M.D., and D. B. Smith, M.D.

Captain W. R. M. Holroyd.

G. S. Fagan, Esq., B.A., W. Jardine, Esq., M.A., H. Leonard, Esq., C.E., H. C. Marindin, Esq., Herbert Cowell, Esq., W. Handford, Esq., Colin Browning, Esq., M.A., E. Willmot, Esq., B.A., R. T. H. Griffith, Esq., M.A., Bapu Deva Shastri, and Baboo Siva Pershad.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY 1870.

FIRST RACE.—Purse of Rs. 400. Handicap for all Arabs. 2 miles. An additional Rs. 89 for all accepting the handicap.

Mr W. W.'s Growler 1
Mr. Raphael's Rising Star 2

Time.—3 mins. 59 secs.

SECOND RACE.—The Merchants' Cup of Rs. 1,600 in specie. For all horses. St. Leger Course. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners, once 5 lbs.; twice or oftener 9 lbs. extra. A sweepstakes of Rs. 150 for all horses declared to start.

Mr. W. W.'s Longden 1
Mr. Bremen's Detrimental 2
Mr. W. W.'s Favorite 3

Time.—3 mins. 24 secs.

THIRD RACE.—The Criterion Stakes of Rs. 350 from the Fund. For all Country-bred and Colonial horses. 1 mile. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed lbs. Maidens on the day of the race allowed stone. Winner of Colonial Stakes of the year to carry 5 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 150, 100 forfeit. To close on 1st November, and name the day before the race.

——'s Kilmore 1
Mr. W. W.'s Rocket 2

Time.—1 min. 47 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—A Purse of Rs. 350. Handicap for all Country-breds. 1½ miles.

——'s Shamrock 1
Mr. Raphael's Volano 2

—*Pioneer.*

A GOOD SERVICE PENSION TO MAJOR-GENERAL YOUNGHUSBAND.

IT is announced in the *Gazette of India* that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the 23rd July 1869, in room of Major-General R. Farquhar, C.B., of the Bombay Infantry, deceased:—

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT ROMER YOUNGHUSBAND, C.B., BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Ensign, 27th December 1837.
Lieutenant, 3rd October 1840.
Captain, 3rd April 1850.
Major, Brevet, 4th April 1850.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet, 28th November 1854.
Colonel, Brevet, 2nd March 1858.
Major, 18th February 1861.
Lieutenant-Colonel, 27th December 1863.
Major-General, 6th December 1866.

Served with the Field Force in Sind and Affghanistan in 1841-42; present with the Light Battalion in the advance on Kandahar; and in 1843, as Major of Brigade to the Force, was present at the battles of Meeanee and Hydrabad (medal); served as Deputy Adjutant General, Persian Expeditionary Force in 1856-57; present at the landing at Hallilah Bay; at the storm and capture of Reshire; at the surrender of Bushire, and during the forced march in Borazjoon; the occupation of the enemy's entrenched camp, and the night attack and battle of Khooshab (medal and clasp and Companion of the Bath).

Was Deputy Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Adjutant General, Sind Division, from 8th February 1854 to 17th October 1856, when he wa appointed Deputy Adjutant General to the Persian Expeditionary Force; resumed appointment in Sind Division in August 1857; acted as Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Army, from 8th March 1860 to 1st January 1861; commanded the Nusseerabad Brigade from 24th October 1862 to 6th December 1866.

NATIVE MEDICAL SUBORDINATES.

THE Governor General of India in Council has directed the observance of the following rules regarding the future position and prospects of Native Medical Subordinates:—

1. Native Medical Subordinates placed at the disposal of local Governments and administrations may be employed by them at such places and in such posts as may be considered desirable without any further reference to the Government of India or to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, as the case may be, by whom however the first appointment of men to the several establishments, and their subsequent promotion therein, will continue to be made as heretofore.

2. All Native Doctors, Hospital Assistants, or equivalent grades now on the medical subordinate establishment at any of the three Presidencies, who having passed the requisite examination at any of the Medical Colleges or recognized institutions have been admitted by Government into the service in either civil or military employ, and all those who having passed the prescribed local examinations, may have been admitted into the service in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, will be eligible for transfer to the establishment of Hospital Assistants, and will be graded as such, according, in the first instance, to their present standing, their further promotion being dependent on length of service and tested professional qualifications.

3. Other Native Doctors, including all in purely local or temporary employ, will continue to bear that designation, and their employment will be confined to subordinate civil duties. If in future it be found necessary to employ such men temporarily in appointments to which staff pay is attached, they will be so employed on the same footing and under the same conditions as heretofore.

4. Native Doctors transferred to the Establishment of Hospital Assistants will receive the lower rate of pay prescribed in G. G. O. No. 550 of 5th June 1868, until it shall be certified in each case that the individual possesses the qualifications in English, laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of 7th October 1868, when the higher rate of pay granted in the former G. O. will be passed to him. Any allowance previously drawn for qualification in English will be considered as merged in the lower rate of grade pay now sanctioned for Hospital Assistants, but those at present drawing higher aggregate allowances will be secured from loss.

5. All future appointments to the grade of Hospital Assistants must be made from that of passed medical pupils, as provided in G. G. O. No. 550 of 5th June 1868, and all members of the establishment referred to in that order will be enlisted for, and will be liable to, military duty if required, although their ordinary employment may be purely civil.

6. Hospital Assistants in civil employ, when holding independent charges of peculiar importance and unusual responsibility, and Hospital Assistants, whether in civil or military employ, when the number of those constituting the charge amounts to more than 750 men, will be allowed an extra charge allowance in addition to the new scale of grade pay, but this indulgence should be carefully restricted to cases of the nature specified. As regards the exact amount of such allowances, and the precise nature of the charge that will entitle to it, general regulations will hereafter be laid down.

7. This order is applicable to all three Presidencies.

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond Street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

MR. GEO. CAMPBELL.

THE *Englishman* states that Mr. George Campbell has actually been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in succession to Sir Donald McLeod. A late arrival from England tells a rather good story on the subject. Sir Roderick Murchison observed to our informant—"You are not unlikely, I hear, to have George Campbell as your Governor in the Punjab."—"Indeed," said our friend; "I suppose he will get there via Ireland?" (alluding to Mr. Campbell's late successful work, *The Irish Land*). "No," said Sir Roderick, "I should rather fancy via Dumbartonshire." Our readers may remember that the Marquis of Lorn was Mr. Campbell's most prominent adherent in his foray into that county.—*Pioneer.*

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

THE *Pioneer* learns from Umballa that H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh would not break his journey from Delhi to Loodiana by any stay at Umballa on his way to the Punjab. He was to have arrived at Delhi on the 5th and to leave that place on the night of Tuesday the 8th, going straight through to Loodiana, where he would arrive on the morning of the 9th. The Railway Department provides a breakfast at Phillour, where he would have an opportunity of seeing the progress made in the construction of the bridge over the Sutlej, proceeding thence by special train to Umritsur and Lahore. It is possible that His Royal Highness may stay at Umballa on his return from Lahore for a short time, going up either to Kussowlie or Simla so as to have a view of the interior of the hills, the snowy range, &c.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. H. B. HENDERSON is appointed to officiate as Judge of Shahjehanpore on Mr. Fendall Thompson's departure on leave.

THE Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway (known as the Mutlah line), which has hitherto been worked by the Eastern Bengal Railway, is, we are told to be taken into the direct management of Government; and it is reported that Mr. W. D. Bruce, C.E., Executive Engineer of the 1st Presidency Division, is to be put in charge.—*Pioneer.*

MR. J. WILSON, formerly a corporal in the Bengal Sappers and Miners, and an overseer in the Public Works Department, British Burmah, and believed to be at present resident at Meerut, having submitted a forged testimonial to the Government of India, is hereby declared incapable of being employed under Government in any capacity.—*Gazette of India.*

THE fear of being annexed to India has been removed from the people of Ceylon by the decision which the majority of the council have come to upon the question of the improvement of Galle Harbour. Up to that time they were apprehensive that the voice of the Colombo merchants might prevail, and the sum which the home Government so liberally offered to advance at a lower rate of interest than could have been obtained elsewhere would be refused, and that in consequence of the refusal the home Government would immediately annex Ceylon to India. Fortunately for everybody the loan has been accepted and the spectre of annexation laid.—*Pioneer.*

FEW of our readers will remember a German artist by the name of Schoeffer, who came out to India many years ago, and found his way into the Punjab, where he painted a large picture of Runjeet Sing proceeding in a procession of elephants to the durbar. We now see it stated in the Vienna papers, that this identical painting was lately bought by Maharajah Dhuleep Sing for the sum of £2,000. We hope that our local artist, Mr. White, may be equally successful with the painting he is now preparing, of the investiture of the Duke of Edinburgh as a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal.*

OUTWARD BOUND STEAMER.—The following passengers were to leave Madras per P. and O. S. N. Company's steam ship Surat, expected from Calcutta on Feb. 5.

For Southampton—Mr E B Foord, Mrs Foord, three children, 2 infants and European servant, Captain P Logan and Mr A McIver.

For Marseilles—Mr George Cadell, Mr A R Baly, Major J L Pearse, Mrs. Pearse, infant, and European servant and Mr G L Morris.

For Suez—Mr Foord's native servant, and Major Pearse's native servant.

Captain Duke, Mr and Mrs Nelson, 2 children and 3 infants.

"SIMLA as a sanitarium" is the heading of an article by Dr. L. H. Lees in the last number of the *Indian Medical Gazette*, from which we learn that all that has been written and said about the increasing unhealthiness of that station might as well have been left unwritten and unsaid, for that Simla is still an excellent nursery for the "vigorous growth of European infant life," and can show a death-rate which will bear favourable comparison with that of the most healthy country districts of England or Scotland. Let us hear no more about Simla being unhealthy; for so long as "baby" flourishes there it will be patronized.—*Pioneer.*

THERE is an old story told of a king who, whilst travelling about in his dominions, stopped at one of the country hotels for the purpose of taking some breakfast consisting of eggs, toast, and tea, for which he was charged two guineas. On His Majesty remarking that eggs seemed to be very scarce, the landlord replied "Eggs are plentiful, but Royal visitors are scarce." Something similar appears to have occurred at one of the station hotels on the East Indian Railway, where a number of the suite of the Duke of Edinburgh had to be accommodated for a day or two. On the principle that Royal Dukes are scarce, a bill has just been submitted to Government, in which a charge of Rs. 4 for Chota Hazri, and Rs. 16 a head per diem for dinner is preferred, exclusive of wines, soda-water, &c., which are all charged for separately.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal*, Feb. 5.

BOMBAY.

RAO BAHADOOR BHASKER DAMODHUR has been confirmed in his appointment as Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court.

THE S. S. MAURITIUS, which arrived at Bombay on Tuesday via the Suez Canal, was consigned to Messrs Robinson and Co., not to Lawrence and Co.

THE S. S. EARL CANNING will leave Bombay to-day with the details for Beypore brought from England by the troopships Jumna and Malabar.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake, on Saturday the 5th February, was 54 feet 1 inch; on the corresponding date last year it was 51 feet 9 inches.

GAMBLING.—Yesterday Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced two Mussulmans to a month's rigorous imprisonment for gaming with dice and money in the Boree Bunder yard of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

MUNICIPAL CASE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday a Hindoo was charged with using a place, after conviction, as a yard or depot for wood, without a license from the Municipal Commissioner, and was fined Rs. 15-8; and Rs. 10 for non-attendance on a third summons.

A SEA CASE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Frederick Scarborough was charged, at the instance of Mr. Freeman, shipping master, with neglecting or refusing to proceed to sea in the merchant ship Mabel, of which he was an articled seaman. The defendant admitted the offence, and was sent to jail for five weeks.

A CORRESPONDENT signing himself "Oxygen" sends us an odd letter,—"I am the subject of a very curious monomania; that is to [illegible] visual process. When sitting in daylight I see the spectacle of myriads of luminous and lively objects flitting about in the air. I shall feel much obliged if you or any of your readers could inform me whether I am suffering from any strange disorder—or whether it is possible—for my conviction is daily growing strong—that there are animalcules in the air. I cannot of course under present circumstances be altogether free from the doubt whether I am not labouring under an illusion; but if pathology cannot resolve the nature of my case—I really do believe there are animalcules in the air—and I shall have no hesitation to explain what I shall here term the phenomenon of atmospheric infusoria—which any one may observe for himself."—We recommend "Oxygen" to consult an oculist.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.—The public will have an opportunity in a day or two of visiting a new Bombay theatre. It is well spoken of, and able, so says report, to accommodate twelve hundred people. Messrs. Abecco, Horden, and Goulstone's "Star Combination Troupe" are to make their appearance in the new building on Monday next. Their advertisements have told the public what

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they profess to do, and we may say that in the Australian Colonies, China and Japan, they seem from the published accounts of their performances to have been very successful. Signor Abecco, besides being a harpist, we find described as a "powerful tenor;" and as an actor he played important parts in theatres of high standing—as for example the part of Henry Bertram in "Guy Mannering," in the same company as Lady Don, with whom he sang the popular "Echo Duet." Miss Annie Hill, another of the company, appears as actress, singer, and dancer, and from her successes elsewhere it may be hoped she will please the Bombay public.

The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify that, until padlocks of a suitable description are available for issue, those of inferior quality now in use shall, on their becoming unserviceable from fair wear and tear, be replaced free of charge. This order [which is issued in the Military Department] is applicable to the three Presidencies.—*Gazette of India.*

We learn that Major L'Estrange, the Assistant Commissary General of the Sind Division of the Army, will proceed shortly to England on furlough.—*Sindian*, Feb. 5.

We understand that the Lord Bishop of Bombay, accompanied by Mrs. Douglas, and the Rev. W. C. F. Johnstone, Domestic Chaplain, return to Kurrachee to-day from Sukkur. His lordship and party will be the guests of Major-General Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., during their stay in Kurrachee. The Bishop will preach at the services to-morrow in Trinity Church.—*Ibid.*

We understand that Colonel H. T. Vincent, the Military Accountant at the Presidency, will proceed to England again on furlough next month. But for his having, unavoidably, overstayed the last leave he obtained, Colonel Vincent would have been the Controller of Military Accounts. The departure of this officer will cause several changes in the Military Account Department.—*Ibid.*

H. M. 2nd Queen's Regiment of Foot is expected to return to Poona early next month.—*Deccan Herald*, Feb. 9.

His Highness Ramchunder Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhundee, returned to Poona from Bombay on Sunday last, and proceeded to Jumkhundee yesterday.—*Ibid*

We hear that Captain Daubeny's Shikarree while on his way out to Damanwhar to mark game, got news of a panther at Singhur, where he immediately proceeded, and succeeded in killing it late on Saturday evening. It was a full grown panther about 6½ feet long. We believe that several sportsmen from Poona had been in search of this animal only a few days before, but had returned without success. The panther was carried into Poona on a pole by some natives.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

The ship Sam Mendel, Captain J. P. Murdoch, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo.

The ship Zuleika, Captain Charles Thomson, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

The ship Lammershagen, Captain Georgensen, arrived yesterday from Glasgow with a cargo of railway material.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Michael Scott, Captain R. Llewhellin, sailed from London on the 7th October 1869, and arrived at this port on the 8th instant. On her passage she spoke the following ships:—Oct. 28, ship Wooloomooloo, from London to Sydney, in lat. 15.51 N., long. 26.30 W.; ship Centaur, from Liverpool to Calcutta, in lat. 15.51 N., long 26.30 W. Nov. 4, ship Helewslee, from London to Auckland, in lat. 6.24 N., long. 23.36 W. Nov. 6, French barque Ernst Bemro, from Bordeaux to Buenos Ayres, in lat. 3.25 N., long. 21.18 W. Nov. 7, barque Zingra, from Cardiff to Cape Town, in lat. 2.16 N., long. 23.22 W. Nov. 15, Dutch barque Armin, from Glasgow to Melbourne, in lat. 18.36 N., long. 28.58 W. Feb. 2, ship Janet Cowan, from Bombay to Calcutta, in lat. 15,27 N., long. 73.8 E. Feb. 4, ship Helen Scott, from Liverpool to Bombay, in lat. 17.7 N., long. 72.47 E.; ship Tim Whiffler, from Liverpool to Bombay, in lat. 17.7 N., long. 72.47 E.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

LAST OPEN DAY.

The short stay of the Great Eastern in our harbour is about to terminate, and there is only now one more opportunity for Bombay people to see the ship, which may never again visit us. The coaling of the ship will not be finished till Friday night, (when 8000 tons will have been put into her bunkers) and she will in all probability start on her voyage to Aden on Saturday. Even on the days when, in order to prevent the influx of visitors from interfering with the work on board, the ship has been "closed," large numbers of people have gone off, and these have to thank the courtesy of the officers for having been allowed to board the ship. It is scarcely fair to take so great advantage of the courtesy of the officers, as it must put them to some inconvenience. We are glad, however, to call attention to the fact that Captain Halpin, anxious to give every facility to the people of Bombay for visiting the vessel, has thrown open the ship to visitors to-day. This will be the *last* day on which visitors can be admitted *under any circumstances*, so that all who wish to see the internal arrangements of the great vessel must go on board to-day, or let slip what will probably be the last opportunity they will ever have of seeing her. Tickets for admission may be had at this office.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL.

Professor Bushell's entertainment on Saturday in the Town Hall was well attended and was much appreciated by the audience, so much so, that a number of gentlemen have requested him to postpone his delay and to give one more performance. This performance will be given in the Town Hall to-night, and we are glad to inform our native friends that a private gallery at the end of the hall will be screened, so that native ladies will be able to see the performance while themselves unseen.

On Saturday the first experiment was the firing of guns from a fort and gunboats suspended on a rope over the stage. At the command of a boy from the audience the boats opened fire on the fort, which quickly responded, and some twenty or thirty shots were exchanged. At the close of the cannonade the British flag rose denoting victory, and a drum hung below the fort beat joyfully. The experiment was loudly applauded, and afforded a good idea of the utility of the agency employed—electricity. A number of rupees were then put into a small cash-box, and the box placed upon the stage. Mr. Bushell defied any one to lift it, offering the rupees as a reward if a man sufficiently strong could be found; many tried, but failed. Mr. Bushell after drinking the health of his audience, broke the bottle and from it produced a live pigeon, one which he had a few minutes previously, to all appearance, blown to pieces with a pistol. A watch, too, was apparently broken to atoms, the particles put into a pistol, and fired on to the back of a chair; the watch hung there as sound as ever. A very singular feat was performed with a heavy wooden ball which passed freely up and down a cord held vertically, perfectly under command; it was made to stop in any position the audience suggested. A head placed upon a table caused considerable excitement. It conversed with the Professor, sang, and presented an animated appearance, and not a little amusement was caused by a Parsee wishing to know if it were human. Spirit rapping closed the first part—by this several strange things were accomplished, such as the telling the time by any gentleman's watch no matter how the time was altered. Many other interesting mechanical feats were introduced in the first part of the entertainment. Then followed the biological experiments, which kept the audience in roars of laughter till the performance closed. Those who have not witnessed Professor Bushell's wonderful and amusing entertainment ought not to lose the opportunity to-night of spending a pleasant, and we may say, instructive evening.

Maravilla Cocoa.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only, by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate' Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the society will be held in its library rooms this day at 4 P.M.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

On some Sanskrit Copper-Plates found in the Belgaum Collectorate. By J. Fleet, Esq., C.S.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

H. M.'s Indian Troopship Malabar, Captain Rich, arrived here on Tuesday afternoon with troops from England. She brings in all 58 officers, 14 officers' wives, 1,010 men, 85 wives and 142 children, and these are to be distributed as under:—

For the Bengal Presidency—21 men of the C Brigade R.H.A.; 1 officer, 93 men and 13 women of the 19th Brigade R.A.; 1 officer, 64 men and 5 women of the 22nd Brigade R.A.; 1 officer, 38 men and 4 women of the 24th Brigade R.A.; 1 officer and man of the 19th Hussars; 1 officer and 20 men of the 20th Hussars; 2 officers and 57 men of the 21st Hussars; 3 officers, 53 men and 4 women of the 1-6th Foot; 2 officers, 70 men and 7 women of the 41st Foot; 3 officers, 103 men and 4 women of the 85th Foot; 1 officer, 176 men and 4 women of the 104th Foot. Besides these there are smaller details of the A Brigade R. H. A.; B 9th Brigade R. A., the 4th and 15th Hussars and 1-11th Foot. These troops will proceed to-day to Deolalee and Nagpore, leaving by special trains.

For the Madras Presidency—1 officer and 27 men of the D Brigade R.H.A.; 1 officer and 35 men of the 20th Brigade R.A.; 1 officer and 28 men of the 23rd Brigade R.A.; and 1 officer and 32 men of the 3-60th Rifles. These troops will proceed to Beypore to-day in the s.s. Earl Canning.

For the Bombay Presidency—13 men of the D Brigade R.A.; 1 officer and 43 men of the E Brigade R.H.A.; 1 officer and 70 men of the 18th Brigade R.A.; 30 men of the 3rd Hussars; and 2 officers and 15 men of the 18th Hussars. These troops will proceed by rail to the general depôt, Poona, to-day.

The names of the officers brought by the Malabar are as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Lane, 21st Hussars, Mrs. Lane and female servant; Lieut.-Colonel M. B. Forde 5th Brigade R. A.

Major R. Hale, 7th Hussars.

Surgeon and Mrs. A. Guthrie, 8th Brigade R.A.; Surgeon and Mrs. S. Roch, 55th Foot.

Captain and Mrs. G. O. Rybot, 22nd Brigade R.A.; Captain and Mrs. P. H. Harcourt, 21st Brigade R. A.; Captain and Mrs. G. M. Bradon, 85th Foot; Captain and Mrs. Budd, 6th Brigade R.A.; Captain and Mrs. G. H. Candy, 18th Brigade R.A.; Captain and Mrs. J. E. Hardy, 108th Foot; Captain and Mrs. C. C. Saxton, 20th Brigade R.A.; Captains E. Lloyd, 1/6th Foot; A. R. Pidrout, 5th Brigade R. A.; E. H. Pickering, 8th Brigade R.A.; W. J. Frampton, 59th Foot; E. C. Battiscombe, 18th Brigade R.A.; G. W. Thompson, 2/1st Foot—and Lieutenant E. C. Bolton, 6th Brigade R.A. who disembarked at Aden.

Lieutenant and Mrs. W. F. Nelson, 5th Brigade R.A.; Lieutenants J. B. Tyler, A Brigade R.H.A.; L. Downes, 8th Brigade R.A.; H. W. Rooke, 6th Brigade R.H.A.; A. N. Pearse, 23rd Brigade R.A.; E. M. T Stokes, 104th Foot; A. D. Currie, 41st Foot; G. W. H. Crofton, 2/60th Rifles; W. S. Greene, 19th Hussars; R. G. Kennedy, 18th Hussars; E. St. C. Wray, 6th Brigade R. A.; E. B. Stainbridge, 5th Brigade R.A.; R. H. S. Baker, 22nd Brigade R.H.A. P. W. H. Miles, 22nd Brigade R.A.; J. L. Young, 3rd Hussars; R. T. Frere, R.E.; W. North, R.E.; Navigating Lieutenant John Phillips, R.N.

Ensigns F. F. Rudman, 41st Foot; E. H. Boden, 85th Foot; H. Featherstonhaugh, 3-60th Rifles; C. H. Collette, 85th Foot; E. H. C. Scott, 1-6th Foot; W. E. G. Forbes, 1-6th Foot; J. E. F. Gordon, 58th Foot.

Cornets H. A. Wetherall, 20th Hussars; F. W. Benson, 21st Hussars; W. B. Wilson, 4th Hussars.

Staff Assistant Surgeons R. G. Fitzgerald (and Mrs. Fitzgerald), J. Doran, P. Shepherd, G. R. Triphook, J. Scanlon, J. J. Crean, G. Garry, F. A Davy, F. G. Ayde Curran; Assistant Surgeon and Mrs. A. C. Bartley, 19th Brigade R.A.

Quarter Master R. Davies, 76th Foot.

The Malabar will leave Bombay for Suez on the 21st instant with the 102nd Regiment from the Bengal Presidency (77 men only of that regiment leaving with the Jumna on the 15th) and with other details from the Bombay and Bengal presidencies.

FORT POLICE COURT.—9TH FEBRUARY.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Assault.—Oratio Openshaw, a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged with committing an assault against the person of Caitan D'Souza, at the Trinity Chapel yesterday. Complainant was passing along the Sonapore road yesterday, when the defendant came up to him and gave him a blow on his left cheek bone and kicked him on his left side. He raised an alarm, the police came, and the defendant was arrested. The magistrate convicted the defendant and fined him twelve rupees, out of which eight rupees to go to the complainant.

Refusal of Duty.—Dennis Doyle and two other seamen of the British ship Jane Avery, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and were each sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for a fortnight.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—9TH FEBRUARY.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Theft.—Govind Namana was charged with stealing gold and silver ornaments, value Rs. 49, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Wednesday, 13th January.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill.)

THE QUEEN VS. PANDOO MOORAREE.

MURDER AT SATARA.

At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Satara, before Mr. R. F. Mactier, Session Judge, Pandoo Mooraree, aged thirty years, committed by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, full-power magistrate in the district of Satara, was charged with the murder of one Crushna Hurree. The facts of the case are these:—On the night of the 25th October last, Crushna Hurry, who resided in the hamlet of Bhoorulwaddy, under Veetai, talooka Khanapoor, went to sleep under a "mandaw" (canopy) in his new house. In the middle of the night an alarm was raised from the place, when people went there and found that Crushna was lying insensible on a cot, and blood ran out of his head, thereby wetting the clothes which were on him. On the receipt of information the police came from Veetai and made enquiries on the spot. There was a transverse wound on Crushna's head, measuring about six fingers long, and one and a half finger broad; and some brain with blood had come out from that part, and he was not able to speak. The nature of the wound showed that it must have been made with some stick having a iron ring attached to it. Three days after the assault Crushna died. The corpse was at once sent to the Hospital Assistant in charge of the medical dispensary at Khurrad; and the *post mortem* examination held by that officer showed that the deceased died from the wound on his head. The evidence of Rajoo, wife of Ranoo, and her son Dhondee, shows that when they went to the deceased on hearing the uproar, Buya, wife of Sudoo, was there crying, and even complained that her nephew Pandoo Mooraree (accused) had not only beaten the deceased on his head, but even assaulted her on both her shoulders; and the marks were noticed the next morning by the Punch. The accused confessed to the police that as the deceased carried on a criminal intercourse with his aunt, Buya, wife of Sudoo, he assaulted him. He produced the very stick with which he committed the deed. The stick was bent at one end and had a large red stain on it, but whether that stain was of blood or anything else the Court was unable to say. Buya, however, declared that the accused had employed the same stick on the occasion, and that it was in his house. The accused also confessed that the stick appertained to him, and that he found it on the road last year on his way back home from Bombay.

The Court, concurring with the assessors, found the accused guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to death.

The High Court, on a review of the proceedings, declined to confirm the sentence of death passed upon the accused, and sentenced him to be transported for life.

For some years past the "Times" has persistently forced upon its readers a novel spelling of certain words, with the apparent expectation that the innovation would be universally adopted. One of these words was diocese, which, in whatever part of the paper it might occur, was, for several years past, spelt *diocess*. Perhaps the leading journal has seen the error of its spelling, if not of its ways; or, perchance, the compositors may have been affected by the near approach of the genial Christmas season. Any way, in a leading article in the "Times" of December 23, 1869 (on the subject of the Œcumenical Council), we again meet with our long-lost Friend "diocese."—*Once a Week.*

"A Ballet Girl" writes to the "Times" to seek protection by making public the hardship that she and her companions undergo at Christmas time. She says that the smiling fairies we see dispersed aloft in the transformation scene of a pantomime are strapped to iron bars and compelled to look happy under pain of dismissal This part of the nightly performance she calls "the terrible ten minutes," and most heartily do we sympathise with her terrors. We have always thought that it must be a dreadful ordeal for a poor girl to undergo to be hoisted up, perhaps fifty feet, and suspended in mid air, and we only hope that the Lord Chamberlain may see this ballet girl's letter, and may not think it derogatory to his dignity to follow its advice.—*Once a Week.*

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 9th Feb., 1-24 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line, state unknown. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey, 3rd February, 1-40 P.M., via Russia, 3rd February, 11-45 P.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 31st January and 1st February.

Continent of Europe, via Tuakey, 5th and 7th Feb.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 4th and 5th Feb.

From Alexandria, 7th February.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 8th February to 8 P.M. of the 9th February is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	15 48	4 20
" Calcutta	5 34	0 8
" Madras	9 50	3 35

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect on one line.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—

Sataluthany Saite, from Avanashy, Belgaum.

Lewis, Manager Agra Bank, from Kohat.

Nursoo, Sudder Bazaar, from Nagpore.

Govuntha Tilloo, from Alleppey.

Bhimacharee Gulgulee, from Dharwar.

Hormusjee Mody, from Calcutta.

Colonel Trevelyan, 7th Hussars, from Meean Meer.

Lord Marcus Beresford, 7th Hussars, from Delhi

FALSE CHARGE OF FORGING GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES.

In the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury, Syud Abdoola Mahomed and Mugdoombux Kureembux were charged with having on the 24th December placed a box containing instruments for forging Government notes for Rs. 10 and also seventeen forged documents purporting to be Government notes of Rs. 10 in the dwelling-house of Mahomedbux Muloobux with intent to cause him to be convicted of forging documents purporting to be Government notes for Rs. 10. Besides, being both charged as principals, No. 2 was charged with committing the above offence and No. 1 with having abetted it.

Mr. Starling appeared for the prosecution and Dr. Barton in defence of Syud.

Mr. Starling in opening the case for the prosecution said, that from the facts of the case he would have to lay before the jury, it would appear that a certain circumstance had been caused to exist,—that one or other of the prisoners took a box to the house of Mahomedbux and that the box contained forged notes and plates from which it was intended that forged notes should be printed. The evidence would show that the second prisoner was the man who actually conveyed the box and that the other aided and abetted him in that. It would appear that No. I either knew beforehand that that act was to be done or that he actually instigated it, and the intent with which that act was done would also appear from the acts of that prisoner. It would also be shown that the matter had been meditated by the first prisoner for a long time for as far back as July last year he put himself in communication with a subedar of police, telling him that he would be able to lead him to a place where he would see the process of forging notes at work. Nothing was done, however, till December when the first prisoner took the subedar to Mahomedbux's house and told him that in this house would be found a box with implements necessary for the forgery of notes—and from this fact it was evident that the prisoners intended that the circumstance which they had caused to exist should be used as evidence in a judicial proceeding against the man in whose house the box was placed. The subedar went to the house and found the box which contained forged notes, two or three plates with portions of notes on them, and ink for the printing of the notes. The persons in whose house the box was found were of course taken into custody and after enquiries were made it was found out, as he should prove by the evidence laid before them, that the box did not belong to the owners of the house and that they had nothing to do with it, but that it had been taken there that afternoon by the second prisoner who asked that it might remain there a few hours while he went to get ghee and sugar after eating which he would go on his journey; and he thought it would appear from the evidence that the persons who were first taken into custody were innocent as regarded the box and its contents. There seemed to have been some cause for this conduct on the part of the prisoners though that had been inadequate for such proceedings. He did not know exactly how it would come out, but it seemed that No. I prisoner had wished the man in whose house the box was placed to give up his wife to him. Mahomedbux very naturally refused to comply with this, and so the man seemed to have contrived this way to get this innocent man out of the way and get his wife into his possession. There was another charge against the first prisoner—that he had given false information to a public servant in order that he might use his power to the injury of a third party. That he did give information was undoubted and the jury would be able to infer the consequence from what was the result of the information and what would have been the result thereof if it had not been found out that the whole plot was fabricated.

Meer Abdool Ali, detective subedar, was the first witness and he spoke to the statement made to him by the first prisoner that he would show him the forgery at work. Afterwards however the man said he would not see the work but he would let him know when the articles were ready. In cross-examination this prisoner said he had known the prisoner Syud for many years but he had never been in the service of the police. Only two men had been convicted of forgery, at Surat, through Syud's agency. Witness had been told by several persons that the box never was in Mahomedbux's house till it was brought there by No. 2. He had never before this case heard anything of a row between Mahomedbux and the first prisoner as to the wife of the former, but he had since heard of that. Had the information given by Syud been correct he would have got a reward from Government, whereas it was dismissed by Mr. Edginton without being taken before a magistrate.

Further evidence was given as to proceedings of the police and the quarrel between Mahomed Bux and the first prisoner, which it seemed had been occasioned by Syud sending for Mahomedbux's wife and wishing her to leave her husband, on a promise that he would keep her and supply her with gold and silver ornaments. He then threatened on his quarrel with Mahomedbux to give him trouble and he was supposed to have been connected in an assault on Mahomedbux one night for which two of the four men were sent to prison by the magistrate. The case was clear as against the first prisoner but as to the second it seemed that in carrying the box he had only been acting under the instructions of the other.

Dr. Barton briefly addressed the jury and the Judge then summed up after which the jury acquitted the second prisoner but found the first guilty of fabricating false evidence.

The Judge then passed sentence in doing which he said; Syud Abdoola Mahomed, you have been convicted on the clearest possible evidence of a most infamous attempt to get up a case against an unfortunate individual who never wronged you in the slightest degree, on the contrary whose wife you attempted basely to obtain from him. I entertain no doubt whatever it was at your instigation the four individuals came and beat Mahomedbux and his wife in consequence of which was that two of them were sentenced to imprisonment by the magistrate. Had your device not been seen through by that experienced gentleman Mr. Edginton, and had Mahomedbux been tried and convicted he would have been liable to be transported for life, and the offence of which you are just now most properly convicted by the jury also subjects you to the extreme penalty of transportation for life. I am disinclined to pass severe sentences save in exceptionally heinous cases and notwithstanding your cruelty and revengeful conduct towards this man who had not offended you in any manner I shall pass a very much lighter sentence. You must bear in mind that if you are ever brought up again on any charge you will be very severely dealt with, and I think the interests of justice will be satisfied if I pass the sentence which I now proceed to do, and that is that you be kept at rigorous imprisonment for the period of three years. I entirely concur with the verdict of the jury with reference to the second prisoner and I believe you have made use of him as an innocent agent for the purpose of enabling you to carry out your nefarious designs against the future life of Mahomedbux.

The Sessions were then adjourned till to-day.

The *Japan Times* announces an event of much importance to that empire. The Mikado has concluded a contract with Mr. H. N. Lay, C.E., for the construction of a railway from Yeddo to Osaka, a distance of some 300 miles. Mr. Lay represents, we are told, a few capitalists who have entrusted him with large sums of money to be lent to the Japanese Government for the construction of reproductive public works, and of these he advances one million sterling to the Mikado for the construction of the line above-mentioned. The railway is to be built by English engineers and will be the property, of course, of the Japanese Government.

THE INSOLVENCY OF NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE MOTABHOY.

DECISIONS BY MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.

As we briefly mentioned on Tuesday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs gave judgment on Monday in regard to the insolvency of Nowrojee Rustomjee Motabhoy. His Lordship first disposed of the preliminary matter—an application by Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff, who was entered as a debtor to the estate for Rs. 32,345 to have his name struck off from the list of debtors and entered amongst the creditors for the sum of Rs. 1,88,053,—and in deciding that,

The Commissioner said—It appears that insolvent's father and Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff had dealings together on two accounts marked in the accompaniments to this application A and B. As during the course of the argument Mr. Branson withdrew the account B, it will only be necessary to notice that marked A, which purports to be an account between Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff and Rustomjee Nowrojee, Hormusjee Cursetjee and others, trading under the name and firm of Hormusjee Cursetjee and Co., and subsequently Rustomjee Nowrojee on his own account.

It will be necessary to allude to the facts of the case to show the relative position of the parties. R. Motabhoy, the father of the insolvent, died in the year 1852, leaving his son a minor—and by will, under which all the property excepting a sum of 8,000 was left to the insolvent, his mother Peerozbaee, and Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff were appointed executrix and executor. It appears that the widow who alone obtained probate in the first instance and for some years managed the estate, made one payment on 7th June 1854 of Rs. 2,345, and another on 23rd January 1855 of Rs. 30,000 to D. C. Shroff. Matters went on amicably until the end of 1860 and beginning of 1861, when the widow wished to have the sum repaid and brought an action on the plea side of the then Supreme Court against D. C. Shroff on 10th July 1861 to recover it. It is alleged that D. C. shroff then took out probate as executor to enable him to put in a techincal defence, viz., that the action would not lie being between executrix and executor; and this defence being held good, a non-suit was entered under date 7th March 1862; on which widow Peerozbaee filed a bill on the equity side of the Court on the 12th July following, and to this the minor son, insolvent, was added as a co-defendant. This equity suit is still on the files of the Court. A reference to arbitration was made in October 1865, but no award was arrived at, and it is alleged D. C. Shroff withdrew his submission. Insolvent came of age on 31st July 1864, and by terms of the will the estate came into his hands and the executrix's and executor's duties ceased.

It is asserted on behalf of insolvent that D. C. Shroff's claim under account A is barred, that the latest day of payment in the said account is 15th May 1834, save the dispute items, which, it is alleged, were in the nature of a loan and not a payment of account. It is clear from the statement A that all trading between the parties had virtually ceased as far back as 31st July 1834 as from that date up to 31st July 1860 when the account is closed no item but those of the balance brought down and the interest thereon appears, save 1854 and 1855, when the two disputed items are entered.

When the plea side action was filed in 1861 the law of limitation in force in the then Supreme Court was Act XIV. of 1840, and Peerozbaee filed her plaint just within the six years allowed for such claims, and the provisions of section 4 would be applicable to any set-off pleaded by D. C. Shroff,—but that suit ended in 1862, and at that time the bill in equity was filed the present law of limitation, Act XIV. of 1859, was in force, by the 14th section of which "the time during which the claimant shall have been engaged in prosecuting a suit; upon the same cause of action against the same defendant * * * *bona fide* and with due diligence in any court of judicature which from defect of jurisdiction or other cause shall have been unable to decide upon it * * * shall be excluded from such computation." Peerozbaee's claim may therefore in the equity suit have been saved the bar owing to the plea side action filed in 1861;—but is this the case as regards D. C. Shroff? The question for decision is, whether D. C. Shroff could now maintain his action on the account current A. This account was as above stated really closed in 1834, and the only grounds set up for saving the bar are (1) a part payment by Peerozbaee, viz., of the disputed items in 1855, and (2) that the proceedings in the plea side action and equity suit save the bar. As regards the former I think that any claim by D. C. Shroff must date from the year 1834 when the transactions between the parties ceased and that the cause of action then accrued. Now, although a part payment would have saved the statute under the old law of limitation, I do not think that the present law of limitation allows part payment to give a new cause of action. The observations of the Chief Justice and Judges of the Madras High Court in the cases Khwajee Muhamed Jumla vs. Venkatarayer and another, and Ragu vs. Richardson, reported in II. Madras High Court Reports, pages 77 and 84, show the grounds on which they based their opinion on this point, and I entirely agree with what is there stated.

On the second ground—the effect of the plea side action and the equity suit as enabling D. C. Shroff to take advantage of the fourth section of the present limitation sec. XIV. of 1859,—I must rule in favour of the insolvent and against D. C. Shroff. The words of the fourth section of the Act have been quoted above, and by them it is necessary that he should show he had prosecuted the same claim and with due diligence in a court of judicature.

In both the plea side action and equity suit he was defendant, and although he pleaded a set-off in the former and filed a counter-claim in his reply to the latter, I do not consider that either can be said to come under the term "prosecuting a claim." D. C. Shroff has taken no means to enforce his right to recover, he has remained from 1834 up to the present time without filing any suit, and only when sued by the executrix does he any way ask for his money to be repaid. His technical defence procured a nonsuit in the plea side action; had the set-off also pleaded been gone into I am not aware that a defence of that nature would, had it been established, have done more than obtain a decree respecting plaintiff's claim. It would not have enabled defendant to get a decree for what was due to him, and therefore I do not think it a proceeding which would save claim under the present law. The 4th section of Act XIV of 1840, then in force, enabled a plaintiff to plead that a set-off was barred, but there was no law that I am aware of which rendered a set-off to be considered a claim as the present Civil Procedure Code does.

I do not therefore think the plea side action saved the claim of D. C. Shroff from being barred, and, such being the case, the statute which, even supposing it commenced to run against this claim only in 1855, would have barred the claim before the equity suit was filed in 1862, and I therefore consider that D. C. Shroff could not now sue to recover the debt and I must refuse to place his name in the list of creditors. As regards the claim against him in the schedule, I do not see that I am called on to decide on its validity. It will be for the official assignee to sue for it or not as he may be advised.

The application is rejected with costs.

The Commissioner then gave judgment on the petition of the insolvent, and in doing so said:—

The insolvent in this case is the son of the late R. N. Motabhoy, who died in 1851, leaving a widow and an only son, the insolvent, then a minor, and by will left nearly all his property to his said son and appointed his wife Peerozbaee and Mr. D. C. Shroff executrix and executor and guardians of his minor son. The mother appears to have been in sole management of the estate up to July 1864 when the insolvent came of age and succeeded to it. It is valued at about Rs. 18,50,000. The insolvent then entered into partnership with Jeela and Josawa as general merchants and brokers. Between this date and the close of 1868 he succeeded in losing his entire property and now seeks the benefit of the Act to relieve him from further liabilities.

He is opposed by three of the creditors in the schedule, viz.—No. 4, Mr. Roonan, the Liquidator of the Central India Financial Association; No. 8, Dorabjee Wadya, the assignee of an alleged debt due from insolvent's firm to the estate of Atmaram Mahadoojee who took the benefit of Act XXVIII of 1865, and No. 9, Heeralal Hurjeevun, the purchaser of a claim against the insolvent's firm by the Financial Association of India and China.

These three creditors though separately represented have filed the same grounds of opposition and have throughout the case acted in concert. The grounds of opposition are very numerous, but it will be only necessary to notice those which were put forward by Mr. Marriott in his opening speech. They consist, 1st, of a mortgage by insolvent to one Pestonjee Aspandiarjee which is alleged to be a fraudulent transaction and the circumstances connected therewith, including the grant to his mother of certain moveable and immoveable property under the deed dated the 25th of April 1867 (F) and the payment to her of Rs. 15,000 on the 12th of October 1868, tainted with fraud; 2ndly, items which the books show as paid to Acland, Prentis and Bishop, but which do not appear in the accounts of that firm filed in the case (H. H.); 3rdly, concealment of books, viz., an English ledger of insolvent's firm and an account book of his own called the "B. book" and the books of receipts of rents of his landed estate; 4thly, concealment of sixteen time-bargain contracts; 5thly, vexatious defences in two suits, viz., that brought by the Central India Financial Association and that filed by the opposing creditor Heeralal; and 6thly, no particulars of the payments by Messrs. Rodgie and Prentis of the sum of 11½ lakhs, and by Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop of 3½ lakhs; and 7thly, a further ground subsequently mentioned is the absence from his schedule of any mention of Government notes, value 2,70,000, a portion of his father's estate.

I will deal with the second and the following grounds of objection before proceeding to consider the first and principal ground. With regard to the 2nd ground, the discrepancies between insolvent's books and the accounts of Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, I consider the opposition has not succeeded in proving any discrepancy which will affect the insolvent's discharge. The three principal items relied on are marked N. O., and P. (N.) is a sum of Rs. 3,400 paid, under date the 29th of March 1866, to the Central India Financial Corporation. With reference to this, Mr. Roonan was called and stated that no such amount had been paid to him on that or on any other date, but his accounts showed that on the 28th of March a sum of Rs. 20,000 had been paid to that association on account of insolvent by Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, through Messrs. Dallas & Co., the association's solicitors, and he admitted he did not know of what items this sum was composed, but it appears from the letter No. 5 and from other evidence to have been made up of three sums of Rs. 16,000, Rs. 3,000, and Rs. 1,000 paid by insolvent to Acland, Prentis and Bishop, the item of Rs. 3,000 of which was received on the 28th of March. The only portion then of the sum which is not clearly accounted for is the odd Rs. 400, but I think it not improbable that this was paid, as suggested, on account of costs, and therefore this item requires no further notice. (O) is a payment as shown in insolvent's books under date the 13th of August 1866 of Rs. 21,550. On the same date there is an entry in Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop's accounts of Rs. 20,000 received on that date. This leaves a difference of Rs. 1,550 to be accounted for This sum, however, I do not think of much consequence. At this lapse of time it may be difficult to explain that which might then have been easily rectified. It is almost the only item not cleared up, and I do not think the absence of explanation should prejudice insolvent. The next item (P) is a payment of Rs. 9,000, under date the 2nd of February 1867, to Acland, Prentis and Bishop, and which, it is alleged, the accounts of those gentlemen do not show; but exhibit No. II. clears up this matter, as on that date a sum of Rs. 11,175 was paid by Acland, Prentis and Bishop to Dallas and Co. on account of the suit of Hamilton *vs* the insolvent by means of Rs. 9,000 cash and Rs. 2,175 a cheque of Acland, Prentis and Bishop's. This objection therefore falls to ground.

I next proceed to consider the 3rd ground—the concealment of books. As regards the rent receipt books of the landed estate, it appears that one was already in the official assignee's hands and the other was produced by Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, so that the charge of concealment is confined to the English ledgers of the insolvent's firm and the "B. book." Now the existence of these two books are deposed to by two witnesses M. R. Jeela, insolvent's late partner and Mr. Turner who was an assistant book-keeper in the office. M. R. Jeela deposes to both books, Mr. Turner to the English ledger only, and the case for the opposition depends upon the value that should be placed on these persons' evidence.

That M. R. Jeela is a hostile witness, no body can for a moment deny, and therefore I should be loth to hold any point proved against the insolvent solely on his testimony. This observation disposes of the B. "book." Now as to the ledger, Mr. Turner states that he was employed for some ten months out of his own office hours, to assist in keeping the books of the firm—he states that there was an English ledger extending from 1863 to 1865 in which he made many entries, and he further states that when sued in the Small Cause Court by insolvent's firm in 1868 this book among others was produced. Against this we have the insolvent's statement on oath that he has given up all the books of the firm which he found when he took charge of the office on the dissolution of partnership in July 1865 and that he personally has no knowledge of the existence of such a book.

I must now, before disposing off this ground of objection, proceed to consider the position of the insolvent with regard to his late firm and his general ability for business purposes, noting that the opinion thereon formed will affect, not only this ground of objection, but will generally guide me in arriving at a conclusion on the case. As to his business capabilities, the evidence of his late partner M. R. Jeela is very conclusive. Hostile as he is to the insolvent and anxious, as he evidently appeared, to support the opposition, he was forced to admit that he could not say that the insolvent knew anything about book-keeping, and further that insolvent had never been an active partner in the concern. His evidence further, to my mind, shows that he himself was the manager, that the books were kept under his direction, and I think we may safely infer that the insolvent in no way interfered, save to find the capital for the firm and was a mere tool in this clever cousin, and partner's hands.

The insolvent's appearance in the witness box and the way in which he gave his evidence, coupled with what has been said of him by several witnesses, convinces me that he can hardly be looked upon as accountable for any of the firm's transactions which have eventuated in his ruin, and this helplessness of the insolvent forms I feel an additional element of difficulty in the decision of this case.

To return to the ground under consideration—it is suggested by the opposition that this English ledger has been made away with to prevent evidence of Peerozbaee's partnership in the firm from appearing, but I must say that as far as the evidence before me goes I am unable to decide that this book ever came into the insolvent's possession and therefore that Mr. Turner was, if we are to believe his evidence, labouring under a mistake when he stated it was produced by insolvent in the Small Cause Court. The impression on my mind is that if such a book existed, it remained with M. R. Jeela, and I am therefore unable to hold this ground of opposition established.

The 4th point, the concealment of the time bargain contracts fails by their having been produced by Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, subject to the lien they have upon them. Insolvent could not therefore hand them over to the official assignee.

The 5th ground is the vexatious defences in two suits. With regard to these, I would observe that considering they were claims set up for advances made on share transactions by financial associations in the course of liquidation, it becomes a matter of more difficulty than under ordinary circumstances to decide what is or what is not a vexatious defence; but as regards these two individuals suits the decision is made comparatively easy by the fact that insolvent gained in both;—the first suit was compromised by a payment of 12 annas in the rupee, while in the second, which was a suit for Rs. 70,000, the Court gave a verdict for 20,000. Under such circumstances, although the insolvent may have been advised to put forward in his defence some matters which he was subsequently unable to prove, I do not consider that he can be held to have vexatiously defended the suit in question.

With regard to the 6th point, I would observe that it does not appear that the opposition made any demand for the particulars. Had they done so, they would undoubtedly have been given as they now are in the accounts filed by Mr. Prentis, one of the trustees, and therefore this ground also fails.

On the 7th ground the only evidence is that of insolvent who admits that he inherited Government notes of the amount stated, but states that he gave them to the custody of M. R. Jeela who disposed of them for the purposes of the firm. There is nothing to show that this is untrue, and had it been so, the proceedings of the arbitrator Mr. Pigot, in the case of Davidas Lukmidas, might have been produced to refute insolvent who stated that Jeela's receipts for them are therein filed. I therefore consider this ground fails.

Before proceeding to discuss the first and principal ground of opposition, I think it becomes my duty to notice the position that each of the three opposing creditors holds with regard to the insolvent. Mr. Roonan is the Liquidator of the Central India Financial Association of which insolvent was a promoter, and with which he had dealings the whole of which were settled and discharged in accordance with the compromise made with the liquidators, and the sole liability which remained is under an indemnity bond passed by the insolvent to the association under date the 16th November 1866 (T) with reference to any calls which might subsequently be made on account of two hundred shares of the Alliance Financial Association which were still standing in the name of the Central India Financial Corporation but which had been sold to the insolvent's firm. A call did take place in the early part of 1869 and thus Mr. Roonan's name appears in the schedule. The next creditor is Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia, who appears in the schedule to claim Rs. 2,27,401, being a debt alleged to be due by the insolvent's late firm, to Atmaram Mahadeojee, a well-known participator of the benefits of Act XXVIII. of 1865. This claim which is disputed was sold by the trustees of Atmaram's estate to a Mr. Cohen from whom it passed directly or through one or more hands to the present assignee, who however has taken no steps to enforce it. The third and last opposing creditor is a purchaser for Rs. 10,000, of the Financial Association of India and China's claim of Rs. 70,000, balance due by the insolvent, and which having been taken into Court resulted in a verdict in Heeralall's favor for Rs. 20,000, Rs. 10,000 of which has been paid.

Here then we find two out of the three opposing creditors mere speculators on the misfortunes of others, and the third, a creditor not for money had and received but the liquidator of one bankrupt concern, claiming for calls due or in prospect of another. I cannot help feeling that although doubtless these persons have a legal right to oppose, they have no claim to any sympathy from the Court, but simply very strict justice; they may get their pound of flesh, if they can, but nothing more.

At this point it is also, I consider it, my duty to review the circumstances past and present of the insolvent. I have already stated my opinion as to the insolvent's inefficiency as a man of business. I will therefore now confine my observations to his conduct since he got into difficulties. It was justly observed by the Advocate General that the schedule of the insolvent is not of an ordinary character. It is not that of a man starting with little or no capital and speculating to large amounts on the chance of success, but that of a young man who having inherited a fortune of eighteen lacs of rupees enters into business, with the principles and practice of which he is painfully ignorant, and meets with enormous losses through the unfortunate speculations of his partners for whom he found the capital wherewith they speculated but who when misfortune came left him to clear himself how he could. It appears, then, that acting under the best advice he could get he made every effort to discharge those liabilities even at the cost of his entire fortune, as we see from the proceedings of the trustees, Messrs. Rodgie and Prentis, who settled with creditors to the extent of eleven lacs and a balf, and Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop who made further settlements to the extent of 3½ lacs, making a total of upwards of fifteen lacs paid to the creditors. I think that no Commissioner of this Court could, in deciding on the conduct of the insolvent, refrain from bearing in mind these efforts to discharge his just debts which the case shows were made, or refrain from tempering justice with mercy in judging of this insolvent's actions and intentions, especially when such actions and intentions are impugned by three creditors of the description of those who oppose in the present case. Insolvent appears from the commencement of his business to have placed much reliance on a Mr. Brice whose name has been much mixed up in the investigation of the case. His conduct has been severely commented on by insolvent's counsel, but I do not think I am called on to record any opinion on it farther than to observe that the choice he made of such an adviser seems to have been one of the greatest of those misfortunes which have befallen him since he entered the management, or rather mismanagement, of his estate.

I will now proceed with the consideration of the 1st ground of opposition, viz., the mortgage of the Purshotum Chimnajee Street, and other property to Pestonjee Aspandiarjee Modi, on the 7th day of October 1868, and the circumstances in connection therewith, and for this purpose I must again advert to the period when the insolvent came of age. The insolvent attained his majority in July 1864 and made application to probate of his father's will, which was granted to him on the 24th of January 1865 (but sealed on the 25th), (No. 8.) On the 16th day of February following he executed a document in the Guzrathi language to his mother Peerozbaee in which, after setting out that his late father had made no provision for her in his will but that he (insolvent) owed her a debt of gratitude for the very great care with which she had managed the estate from his father's death throughout the period of his minority, he granted to her certain moveable and immoveable property—the former consisting of Bank and Railway shares, house furniture and utensils, and the latter, the property situated in Purshotum Chimnajee Street and Hornby Row in the Fort, and certain oarts situated at Mahim and Worlee with fields adjoining. This document is on a stamp of Rs. 8 but is not registered. At the time this was executed, although an allegation was made to that effect, it has not been shown by the opposition that the insolvent was in other than solvent circumstances. The document concludes by stating that the grantor is prepared on any day his mother may choose to formally make over the immoveable property to her through a solicitor, but that the rents may be collected by her if she pleases. I think there can be no doubt that under this document the moveables passed at once to Peerozbaee, and that she and her son believed it gave her a good title to the immoveable estate. Now it must be borne in mind that in the beginning of 1865 the share and other speculations arising out of the enormous profits made in cotton owing to the American war, were at their height, and that not until May in that year were there any symptoms in Bombay of any other than the greatest prosperity. The news of the termination of the war was the first shock which was felt and things then commenced taking a downward tendency and came to a crisis on the 1st July, whereupon ensued the insolvency of both of the insolvent's partners and the virtual if not actual dissolution of his firm. During this period and subsequent to the execution of the deed of gift above mentioned, it appears from the books of both insolvent and his mother that he took from her various loans of money, and on the 13th of September 1866 a document was executed between them by which it appears that Rs. 38,000 were due to Perozbaee and that the insolvent, being then pressed for ready money to meet demands made upon him, obtained from his mother the Railway and Bank shares which he had given her under the deed of February 1865, the total value of which added to the debt of Rs. 38,000 amounted to about one lac and twenty thousand, and as security for this entire amount he mortgaged to his mother a house and land at Byculla (see E.)

The next step we find taken by the insolvent was, at the request of his mother, executing to her under date the 25th of April 1867 a deed of gift (F) of the Purshotum Chimnajee Street and Hornby Row property together with the oarts in Mahim and Worlee, all which was included in the Guzrathi deed of February 1865 (No. 2). Next in order of date is a promissory note dated June 1867 for Rs. 1,42,000 passed on a settlement of accounts by the insolvent to his mother, which was specially registered and for which on a petition filed in accordance with the Registration Act on 6th July following, Peroztaee obtained a decree on 24th July for the full amount. This decree was partially executed through the Court by attachment of a claim due from the Alliance Financial to the insolvent by which a sum of some 70,000 Rs. was received by Perozbaee and the full execution made amicably by the Byculla property which she held in mortgage being made over to her. There do not appear to have been any more transactions between the parties until July 1868 when Peerozbaee lent insolvent 35,000 Rs., this was followed by the Purshotum Chimnajee Street and other property in the Fort mentioned in (F.) being re-conveyed by Perozbaee to insolvent under date the 6th of October 1868 (G). On the following day, viz, the 7th of October, insolvent mortgaged it for Rs. 50,000 to Pestonjee Aspandiarjee who was a confidential clerk of the insolvent and his mother. The Rs. 50,000 then received were, it appears, disposed as follows:—to Baee Perozbaee viz. Rs. 35,000 on the 9th of October (being a portion of item marked (I) of that date) and further payment on the 12th of October of Rs. 15,000 as compensation for the property she had given up by the reconveyance deed (K.) This property so mortgaged to Pestonjee was it appears sold last month, January 1870, on the application of the mortgagee for a sum between Rs. 50,000 or 60,000 and purchased by two persons, Eduljee Cowasjee and Rustomjee Pallonjee.

Now it is alleged by the opposition that this mortgage was fictitious. They say that the Guzrathi deed of 1865 (No. 2) not being good as respects immoveable property for want of registration, Perozbaee got her son to execute the document (F) to secure her title at a time when he was an insolvent and therefore unable to make such a grant, that subsequently finding that a grant so made would also be of no value she to secure the property, first reconveyed it to her son and then got him to mortgage it to Pestonjee to whom she lent her jewels on which he obtained a loan of 35,000 Rupees towards the 50,000 advanced, and further that the property which has now been sold has been really purchased by her although it has been nominally sold to two persons, clerks in offices, who could not be possessed of sufficient money to purchase such a valuable property—and this latter portion of the opponent's case is they allege substantiated by the books of Perozbaee, Pestonjee and the firm of Krishnajee Rungjee who were Perozbaee's bankers.

Now we have on the first and principal ground of opposition the following sets of circumstances which require notice:—

(1.) The deed of 1865.—This I have above disposed of, and need not comment on it further.

(2.) The deed of 1866—under which the Byculla property was mortgaged to Perozbaee for a debt of Rs. 34,000 and for shares made over to insolvent by her. This loan remained in *statu quo* until June 1868, when the accounts were made up and the promissory note for Rs. 1,42,000 passed, which was specially rejected and sued on and a decree obtained in July following, which was executed. It has been said that this transaction was not *bonâ fide*, and that the Byculla property was worth more than it was made over for, viz. Rs. 70,000. I however consider that the loan was one made decidedly for the benefit of the creditors of insolvent and that, looking at the date of execution, it was made when insolvent had good reason to believe that the proceeds of the Chowpattee and other property which covers his liabilities. I further consider that it has not been shown that the Byculla property was worth more than it was made over for. The opposing creditors could, had they chosen, have offered evidence to this fact, but they did not, and I therefore believe the statement that Mr. Wilcox did value it at Rs. 70,000; and considering the great reduction on the value of immoveable property at that time that there was no fraudulent valuation attempted. As to the promissory note and the procedure thereon in July 1867, I do not think it can be said to be a fraudulent performance. She had advanced a large sum for the benefit of the creditors and adopted measures which the law permitted to recoup herself. I cannot hold that this should affect insolvent's discharge.

(3.) The next matter is that of the deed F. namely the deed of gift of the immoveable property in the Fort. I think there can be no doubt but that Perozbaee did come to know that her deed of 1865 (No. 2) was not a good title to the Purshotum Chimnajee street and other property, and in consequence when she saw her son's affairs going to the bad not unnaturally sought from him a properly stamped and registered deed and this he executed in April 1867. Now was this deed, executed *bona fide* or was it executed at a time when his debts exceeded his effects and he had therefore no right to give away property? It is a difficult question to decide. Shortly after Messrs. Rodgie and Prentis had paid 11½ lakhs to the creditors and at that time Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop were getting in debts and distributing a sum of 3½ lakhs more among them, and we have in evidence that the late Mr. Acland who was advising insolvent—a better adviser he could not have had—thought the debts would be paid in full and leave a balance. It is also said that at that time the property mortgaged to the Financial Association of India and China was of value sufficient to cover the claim, and it appears they did not sue on their bond. I think, therefore, under these circumstances that I cannot hold that insolvent knowingly executed this deed to defraud his creditors. He doubtless, always considered this property as his mother's, and in executing this deed he thought he only confirmed her title thereto. I have therefore arrived at the conclusion that the deed F is good as far as the *bona fides* of insolvent and also of his mother were concerned. I do not think the fact of Messrs. Keir, Prescott and Winter being the solicitors of much moment; the transaction was one of the mother's, and she employed that firm occasionally as her legal advisers.

The next matter is that of the mortgage to Pestonjee Aspandiarjee Modi. The following appears, from the evidence in the case, to be the history of this somewhat complicated and I may say at first sight suspicious transaction. Insolvent being pressed for money in July 1868 borrowed from his mother a sum of Rs. 35,000. This it appears she borrowed on the security of some immoveable property of hers from one Nakoda Mahomed Alli Rogay. According to her own showing, she on the 6th of October following, at her son's request re-conveyed to him the immoveable property granted to her by the deed of 1867 (F), on the condition that she should be repaid her loan of Rs. 35,000 with interest, and should further receive the sum of Rs. 15,000 as compensation. To enable insolvent to act up to these terms, he, as above stated, on the day following the reconveyance, viz. the 7th of October 1868, mortgaged the same property to Pestonjee Aspandiarjee for Rs. 50,000. This money, it would appear, was raised by a loan of Rs. 35,000 from Kristnajee Rungjee & Co., on the security of jewels which Pestonjee admitted were chiefly the property of Perozbaee, though some belonged to his own wife. The entries (I) and (K) show that the whole of this sum of Rs. 50,000 was paid in two payments to Perozbaee, who further, under date 25th January following, advanced to Pestonjee Rs. 35,000 to enable him to pay off the loan to Kristnajee Rungjee & Co. and redeem her jewels. Now, undoubtedly, this transaction does appear to be suspicious and it is the portion of the case which has given me the greatest amount of care and thought to arrive at a conclusion on it. Undoubtedly the conclusion I have arrived at, is to a very great extent dependent on the opinion which I have already stated I have formed as to the character of the insolvent in this case. That opinion has been based to a certain extent on the non-business habits of the insolvent and also on the fact of his having been a tool in the hands of others but also on the large payments, even to the total amount of his property, which, acting under advice, he made to endeavour to clear if possible his father's good name from the disgrace of his son's insolvency. I also bear in mind, as I have already held, that the grant of this property in 1867 was a *bona fide* transaction and carried into execution at a time when the insolvent had reason to suppose that his estate could not be other than solvent. It has been suggested, and I have little doubt with truth, that Perozbaee became nervous as to her title to this property, and it is not improbable as was suggested that she thought a mortgage by a trustee of hers,—for as such I think Pestonjee may be looked upon in this transaction,—would give her a better title to the property than the deed of 1867. I think this may have prompted her to act as she has done. I must say that the facts regarding this transaction have a suspicious appearance, that the way in which matters were managed was a crooked and not a straightforward way; but I think the crookedness of this transaction is on her part and on the part of those that advised her, and I do not think the insolvent was cognizant that he was doing an act which might be considered fraudulent with regard to his estate, and therefore on a very careful consideration of all the facts of the case I cannot arrive at the conclusion that there was any fraud in the matter, as against the other creditors, which will require me to apply to him the penal section of the Insolvent Act.

Upon a review of the entire case then, I come to the conclusion that the opposition in this case has failed, but while permitting the insolvent to obtain his discharge I think there is on the face of his schedule, especially with regard to the transaction between himself, his mother and the confidential clerk Pestonjee, sufficient ground to justify the creditors in filing their opposition and therefore though I consider it has failed I do not think it should be made to pay the insolvent's costs.

A LILIPUTIAN STEAM ENGINE.

From America comes the report of a wonderful steam engine that is being constructed by an ingenious artisan, Trafton by name. Its marvellous element is to be its diminutiveness; all the metal to make it is to be furnished by a silver half-dollar, and when completed it will stand under a glass case three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The diameter of the cylinder will be one-sixteenth of an inch, and other dimensions in liliputian proportion. The boiler will hold eight drops of water, and half this quantity will, it is expected, run the engine for several minutes. In case there should be any who are indisposed to credit the possibility of human fingers making such a machine, I can tell them that I have seen steam engines much smaller constructed by a clever model maker in London. Imagine a microscopic copy of the great engines of the Warrior, so small as to stand upon a three-penny piece, with all the essential parts accurately reproduced to scale, and all so perfectly finished and fitted that the machine actually worked! This beats the American curiosity that is to be; and it is a *fait accompli* and not a thing merely talked about. The man whose fairy-like fingers fashioned this little metallic insect made many similar models. He had, and I saw work, a small edition of the Great Britain's engines that would stand on a shilling: this mechanism actually propelled a steamer a few inches long. It was astounding to see the workmanship of this artist in mechanics; watch-making was coarse bungling compared to some of it. Death seized him too soon, poor man! or the world would have heard more of him. Before he died, he sent for all his patrons' watches (he had been a watchmaker in his time) and set them in order that he might leave his work at its best.—*Once a Week.*

ELECTRICITY.

"Electricity is Life," say the advertising medical galvanists; and, no doubt, there is truth in the dictum. Not only do animal systems exhibit certain phenomena, admitting of an electrical explanation, but plants and seeds manifest actions which go far to prove that the subtle fluid plays an important part in the vitality of the vegetable world. Strange things have been written upon the curious effects produced by passing galvanic currents through seeds and young trees; one learned man once declaring that some electrified seeds which he sowed, grew to plants having their roots in the air and their cotyledons in the soil! The famous Becquerel has told of some strange experiments on plant galvanization, but of nothing so comical and perversive as this. Just now an amateur electrician, Edwin Smith by name, is making a series of researches that have led already to results that are very interesting and that may develop into something important. By inserting two little plates of platinum, at a short distance apart, into the stalks and roots of plants, and connecting each by a wire with an exceedingly delicate galvanometer, he has been able to prove the existence of electric currents, sometimes running in one direction, sometimes in another, through the stem. For instance, in a rhubarb stalk the current flows from root to leaf, and this seems to be a general direction with all plants, at all events in spring-time, when these experiments were made. When transverse currents are sought for, they are found to run from the outside to the centre of the stalk; and from the upper to the under side of a leaf, in some cases, but from the under to the upper in others. A raw potato shows a flow of electricity from the centre towards the skin; but a lemon, a turnip, a gooseberry, and a pear, give currents flowing in the opposite direction, and so does a cold boiled potato. A nasturtium growing in a flower-pot, showed that it was giving a current to the earth from which it was deriving sustenance, but at the same time sending one from the root end to the leaf ends of the stem. It is too soon to theorize upon these manifestations; but, as Mr. Smith says, they are enough to set one thinking.—*Once a Week.*

SINGULAR SPECULATIVE MANIA.

A speculative mania is in full swing at Naples, under a form which is remarkable for its simplicity and attractiveness, as well as for the universal ruin which the bursting of the bubble is sure to cause. Some years ago, when gold was at a premium of 18 per cent., a certain fast-living nobleman, of the name of Ruffo Scilla, who had run through his patrimony, hit upon the device of offering to pay in gold at par in twenty days for all loans made to him in paper. There was at once a rush of lenders eager to press advances upon him at a rate of interest which was really equivalent to above 200 per cent. per annum, and the continuing supply enabled him duly to keep his word. When gold fell to a premium of 5 per cent. he enlarged the time for repayment to a month, but the crowd of lenders still continued. The civil authorities grew alarmed, and applied to Scilla for information as to the principle of his operations. He replied that he fulfilled his obligations punctually, and therefore was not subject to any interference of the law, and declined to accede to the request for further explanation. The Cardinal Archbishop next menaced him with excommunication unless he desisted. But he retorted that he was guilty of no religious, any more than of any civil offence. A large proportion of his clients consisted of religious persons and corporations, who were rapidly enriched by the process; and he condescended to explain that it was by Bourse speculations he made the money by which he was enabled to carry on a system profitable to himself and his creditors. The archbishop reported the matter to the congregation of the holy office, and that body by rescript declared Signor Scilla's proceedings legitimate, and authorized all ecclesiastical persons to lend their money on the terms he offered. This sanction gave a new impetus to the trade, and competition quickly sprang up. One Costa offered 25 per cent per month to all who would entrust him with their money. Other establishments have been opened offering still higher rates and as yet all have kept their engagements. The lenders, of course, have made immense fortunes, and this spectacle draws more and more eager crowds, consisting of every class of society into the vortex. Of course the obligations incurred are only made good out of the fresh deposits that come in, but every one is in hopes that he will not be the last in the race. The Liberal papers in vain warn all concerned that the system is a swindle—their voice is powerless to check a mania which carries the whole population into its net. A tremendous crash will come ere long.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE CHARACTER OF LANCELOT.

(*Saturday Review*, Jan. 15.)

In Sir Thomas Malory's collection of the Arthurian romances, if King Arthur is "flos regum," Sir Lancelot du Lake is "flos equitum et clarissimorum virorum." He holds a rank which for dignity and grace is second only to that of Arthur, and in tragic interest it hardly yields even to the King's. A brief sketch of such a character, as it stands in the romance, cannot be wholly uninteresting. Contrasted with the great heroic figures of the ancient epic it shows forcibly what a world of change had been by the Christian idea introduced into the region of the imagination. And, as a conception dating from mediæval sources, it is a proof how far the germ and truest ideal of civilization—the basis in the individual of all that can really make society move forward and move higher—may precede the actual development of those conditions which the word civilization now to us denotes. Incidentally, a review of Lancelot's character cannot but bear on the magnificent series of poems which Mr. Tennyson has lately completed. To study what must have formed the chief material for those poems is to recognize with greater clearness than before the genius which has been at work upon them, the intuitive delicacy in selection, the power and the beauty, which will render them immortal.

Sir Lancelot is the son of King Ban of Benwicke, shadowy king of a still more shadowy kingdom. In the legend, Benwicke is defined only by the details that it is beyond seas, and that when returning thence from his wars with Lancelot after the final disruption of the Court, and on receiving news of Mordred's treason, Arthur lands at Dover. When first established as a knight of Arthur's Court, Lancelot is chosen, as the foremost warrior, to conduct Queen Guinevere to her marriage from the realm of her father, Leodgrance, of Cameliard. Then began the love between them—the bond of true falsehood and of loyal disloyalty—which lasted to the end, and which made the tragic element in Lancelot's life. Only on two occasions, and on both by the arts of an enchantress, Lancelot is unwittingly drawn from his faithfulness to the Queen. By the first of these magical deceptions he became the father of Sir Galahad, and the whole matter was afterwards explained and confessed to the Queen. When the deception was practised a second time, and on his appearing, since the affair was instantly known to Guinevere, twice convicted in her eyes, Sir Lancelot falls into the terrific two-year fit of madness, half raving, half melancholy, which makes an important episode in the romance. But he is heroic even in his dejection and his remorse. Being partly cured at last by a first vision of the Sangreal, he settles in the Joyous Ile, under the feigned name of Le Chevalier Mal Fet, and his great deeds soon bring Knights of the Round Table about him, and lead to his restoration at Court. Then follows the great quest of the Sangreal, of which his own son Galahad is the moving cause, and it is during the quest that, within an ancient chapel, Lancelot has the second dreamy sight (mentioned in *Marmion*) of the Beatific Cup, when

Slumbering, he saw the vision high
He might not view with waking eye.

Before the quest was over, he met and conversed long with his saintly and knightly son, just before Sir Galahad's disappearance from the world; and, being afterwards shriven, he solemnly renounced the old offence which had so long hung about his neck.

But when the remnant of old knights were once again reassembled at Court, when the Table had been replenished with new men, and the disturbance caused by the quest was wearing off Lancelot and the Queen fell back into the old ways. After clearing her name and fame in many a mortal combat, he is at last overborne by Gawaine, Agrawaine, and Mordred, the three nephews of Arthur, of whom the first is more conspicuous as Lancelot's mortal foe, the last as the plotter against the king. Guinevere goes into sanctuary at Almesbury, and Lancelot retires to Benwicke beyond seas. But he does not quit the Court without proffering the fullest terms of satisfaction. His own request that Guinevere may be reinstated and he himself received into accord is backed by an engagement to spend all his substance in founding religious houses at every ten miles between Sandwich and Carlisle, himself making the whole pilgrimage barefoot, and Papal Bulls are sent to second this fair and pious proposal. But Gawaine will hear of no compromise; and Arthur with that curious weakness which in the romance is allowed to stand part of his character, lets depart his best and noblest, and follows him presently to Benwicke in battle array. There Gawaine receives his mortal wound from Lancelot, and the forces are recall-

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ed by the news that Mordred has usurped the kingdom. The "great battle in the West" then follows, which is —not described—but sung in splendid verse, in *The Passing of Arthur*.

But no sooner had Arthur withdrawn from Benwicke than Lancelot prepared himself to follow, not for reprisals, but that he might aid his King and friend against Mordred. The ghost of Gawaine, reconciled in death to Lancelot, appeared to counsel delay till these succours should arrive, and it was a slight and unforeseen accident alone that prevented obedience to the warning. After the battle, Lancelot betook himself to Almesbury, seeking an audience of the Queen. On learning there her settled resolution to abide by a holy life, he himself was received into the cloister by the "Bishop of Canterbury, a hermit," and renounced for ever his last hope of taking his old love away, beyond their common sorrows, to the distant retreat of Joyous Gard. When, after several years of the silent life, he had been an admitted priest for near a twelvemonth, he was miraculously summoned to Almesbury, whence he was to remove the body of the Queen, then at the point of death, and to convey it to Glastonbury for a final resting-place. During his journey, the Queen, in her dying moments, spoke freely of him to the nuns. She had died but half an hour before his coming. Sir Lancelot, she said, had been priest near twelve months; and "hither he cometh as fast as he may for to fetch my corpse. And beside my lord Arthur shall he bury me." It should be said at this point that, in the romance, on the morrow of Arthur's Passing, Sir Bedivere finds a tomb newly graven, and a hermit grovelling before it, who informs him that at midnight a corpse had been miraculously laid there by the queens and other ladies of the mystic barge; so that, in the mind of the writer of the legend, an actual burial co-existed with the visionary hope and prospect of Arthur's continued life in Avilion, and of his future return. Before setting out on the journey to Glastonbury, Sir Lancelot "did all the observance of the service himself, both the dirge at night, and the mass on the morrow." She was buried with all the tender privilege and care that love and religion could bestow; and then at last the great knight's heart would no more serve to sustain his troubled and careful body. Sir Bors, his kinsman, and through all adventures his devoted and unswerving friend, could avail nothing to revive him; the Bishop could avail nothing, and then "he sickened more and more, dried and dwined away."

One night the Bishop awoke the whole hermitage with a loud and unseasonable laughter. He had never been (he said) so merry and well at ease. For "here was Sir Lancelot with me, with more angels than I ever saw men upon one day; and I saw the angels heave Sir Lancelot towards heaven, and the gates of heaven open to receive him. . . . Go ye to his bed, and then shall he prove the sooth."

So when Sir Bors and his fellows came to his bed, they found him stark dead, and he lay as he had smiled and the sweetest savour about him that ever they smelled. . . and the greatest dole they made that ever made men. And on the morrow the Bishop sang his mass of *Requiem*; and after, the Bishop and all those nine knights put Sir Lancelot in the same horsebier that Queen Guinevere was laid in before she was buried. He was entombed by them with all honour at Joyous Gard.

Such is the naked framework on which the French romancer has portrayed one of the most beautiful and splendid characters to be found in the literature of imagination. To say that Lancelot combines the fine qualities of an Achilles and of a Hector is to say what is inadequate and even beside the mark. To the body and spirit of Achiles has been here united the soul of a Sir Philip Sidney. King Arthur reaches a wider grasp of sovereign and large-minded design; the conception of the Cid is drawn in grand and generous proportions; but in the whole region of romance, will there be found such another union of strength with delicacy, of profound sensibility with entire capacity, as was dreamed by the author of the character of Lancelot? Generosity and courtesy and forgetfulness of self are its broad basis, its pervading elements. To forbear his own advantage

> In open battle or the tilted field

is with Lancelot, as with Arthur, a second nature. This part of him, like his complete tranquillity and self-possession—never once broken by danger or by insult, never by anything but the full stress of grief and of remorse—comes of his supreme and conscious power. During the final war before Benwicke, after long enduring almost passively the assaults of Gawaine by whom every kind of aggravation and disappointment has been brought upon him, Lancelot at last puts out his strength, and unhorses his old enemy. Gawaine challenges him desperately to take his life outright, "for if thou leave me thus, when I am whole I shall do battle with thee again." "Sir, I shall endure you by the grace of God," said Sir Lancelot; "but wit you well, Sir Gawaine, I shall never like thee smite a felled knight." During all the taunts of Sir Gawaine at the time when the restoration of Guinevere and of himself still hung in the balance, Sir Lancelot never fails to answer reasonably, liberally, and courteously. And when Sir Galahad is knighted, and a mysterious lady rides to tell the new knight's father that he must no more look to hold the first place of chivalry, "As touching that," said Sir Lancelot, "I know well that I was never the best."

His fidelity is, if that were possible, even more than a match for his large and generous courtesy. It is as if the romancer had designed to show to what moral heights a man may climb while a mortal sin still hovers about him. In Mr. Tennyson's *Guinevere* the great excuse for the relation between Lancelot and the Queen is distinctly spoken of. It was a misadventure that Arthur should have sent his best and greatest to represent himself; that he should have dazzled a young fancy with "warmth and colour' before it had grown to love the

> pure severity of perfect light

which hung round his own character and designs. But though this misadventure lends a palliation, and though nearly every chapter in the romance hints a further extenuation in the general customs of the early age, yet it is clear that the connexion was to the writer a mortal sin, and nothing short of it. In the long episode of Sir Tristram and La Beale Isond (the "Iseult of Ireland" in Mr. Matthew Arnold's charming poem), it is easy to recognize a secondary reproduction of Lancelot and Guinevere. As Lancelot conducts Guinevere to Arthur, so Tristram conducts Isond or Isolt to King Mark of Cornwall. And, if we assume this secondary relation as a fact, it is interesting to notice that in the subsidiary story the mortal taint has been provided against by throwing a supernatural halo over the relation of the two later lovers. A miraculous philtre has been prepared by the father of Isolt of Ireland, by which she is to become firmly and indissolubly united to King Mark. Of this philtre she and her knightly guide inadvertently drink during the voyage, and their destiny is thus sealed beyond the power of their own wills to alter. Yet, though there is no blinking the romancer's view of Lancelot's fault, it is wonderful to observe the labour and the care which he has spent in drawing a portrait, this great fault notwithstanding, of lifelong and unwearying faithfulness.

> His honour rooted in dishonour stood,
> And faith unfaithful made him falsely true.

In those lines the complexity of the character is admirably and perfectly described, but in the mind of the romancer it is clear that the ruling tendency was to set the honourable and the faithful qualities in the stronger relief. The whole poem of Elaine, in its great and multifarious beauty, is a tribute to the faithfulness of Lancelot. It might almost bear those words for its inscription, if it were not a picture of his generosity as well. The great and tragical madness which occurs in the story fell upon Lancelot for the sole reason that he could not bear so much as the appearance of infidelity. He could not brook to be thought "wanderingly lewd." Nor was he faithful to the Queen alone, but—the one disloyalty excepted—to Arthur also. Against him he would never lift a hand; and, when once the King had left beleaguering him, he was following on his track, not as foe, but as brother and ally. He was never petulant, never recklessly neglectful of what (even in extremes) might yet be done for those friends; never flagging in devotion while they lived, nor after their deaths.

Of his magnetic power of attaching others to himself there is no need to speak. Such a character, even in a low degree, cannot live and move without exercising something of that power. And some of the most striking episodes in the legend arise out of this influence, which drew to Lancelot Sir Lavaine as well as his sister—"the lily maid of Astolat"—which was felt at times and seasons by knights like Sir Tristram and Sir Gareth, and which entirely dominated a character so different from that of his great kinsman as was Sir Bors, a figure which, if not one of the first magnitude, is among the most distinctly drawn and the most interesting in the whole romance.

Lancelot is not a man "of gramarye," not a master of technical instruction, such as was then confined to the clergy, and would not have beseemed a great knight of chivalry. But he is manifestly intended to be held as a man of intellectual penetration and (though not furnished with its technical machinery and instruments) possessing the essence and spirit of true culture. He detects the real excellence of the new-comer, Beaumains, when others fail in that perception, and when many of the Court hold him for no better than a kitchen-page; and by Lancelot's countenance and encouragement he is at last knighted as Sir Gareth and recognized for a nephew of the King himself. And when the damsel Maledisaunt has explained that the discredit she has thrown on a certain knight arose from no malicious intent, but through a desire to detain him from the danger of the field, Lancelot not only condones her offence but decorates her courteously with the new name of Bienpensaunt. This intellectual delicacy is naturally accompanied by a keen sensibility on which the romancer has bestowed the most striking touches. The tone of the character may be indeed resembled to the string of Ulysses's great bow in the Odyssey. Its strength made all other strength seem weakness, yet it responded to the slightest touch. Ulysses did but try and test it,

> And in a low tone beautifully it sang
> Voiced like a swallow.

Thus Lancelot, the undisputed master of the tilted field, is represented as being also a man frequent in self-converse, and responsive, not only to the lightest word or look from the Queen, but to appeals from his own inner nature of the most subtle kind. Quite late in the romance, when the direct and the settled attacks on himself and the Queen had begun, and when he had just been doing mortal combat in her defence, he comes into the Court at a moment when a wounded knight, Sir Urre, is occupying the full attention of the King. As the leeches have all failed, the King and the best knights are trying the effect of "handling the wounds" themselves, a process resembling the "royal touching" for various maladies in later times. Last of all, Sir Lancelot is called to try where every one else has failed. He comes forward, not the man that once he was; though outwardly unchanged, he is inwardly aware of personal default, of failing name, of uncertainty and danger. But he touches the wounds, and one by one they are all healed. Then Arthur, and all the other kings and knights, gave loud thanks and praise, and made a sort of triumphal procession in honour of Sir Urre's recovery; but "*ever Sir Lancelot wept as he had been a beaten child.*" No comment should be needed on those words, which supply the key to some of the finest conceptions in this complex and magnificent nature.

Mr. Tennyson will have many claims upon posterity. And this will not be the least, that he has from amongst a mass of ill-arranged romance disengaged and placed in a fair and perfect setting the portrait of this great knight, who,

> Marr'd as he was, seemed yet the goodliest man,

and whose character will have been by his means handed down and remembered as one of the most remarkable creations of mediæval fancy.

A THIEVES' SUPPER IN THE NEW-CUT.

An invitation to a "soup-supper" in the New-cut, Lambeth, if accompanied with the intimation that all the guests of the evening will be, without exception, convicted thieves, is one of those civilities which many persons would be disposed to decline without thanks. The locality itself is by no means a pleasant one, especially after dark, and the society of a couple of hundred of confirmed pickpockets seems hardly calculated, at first sight, to afford the materials for a pleasant night's entertainment. Let us see whether in this instance the reality may not be more promising than the appearance.

The supper is for six o'clock; the place, a plain building in the New-cut, for many years, a well-known "penny gaff," but now called Gospel Hall, and devoted to week-day and Sunday religious services, at which all—but chiefly the outcasts of society—are earnestly invited to attend. A ragged crowd collected on the pavement points out to the stranger the entrance to the hall, and as he pushes in, shoulder to shoulder with some vagabond-looking fellows, the spectators outside audibly say to each other that "none but thieves are admitted." Our friends with the unprepossessing faces pass at once into the hall, but we turn into a little ante-room, where are a few ladies, two or three gentlemen, and a great number of half- quartern loaves and empty basins. We ask for Mr. Edward Wright, who comes forward and replies, in a tone of great manliness and frankness to our questions. Ned Wright, as he is now familiarly called—"Mickey Moon" used to be his nickname among the thieves when he was one of them—is a young man of powerful build, quite a match, probably, for any two ordinary roughs. Our readers, perhaps, have never heard of him, but in the New-cut his reputation, as "the converted housebreaker," is widespread. Some four or five years ago he became a deeply religious man, abandoned his burglars' tools, and was not only bent upon becoming honest himself, but has devoted all his energies to inducing his former companions to follow his example. An earnest man, in whatever position, never fails to obtain support, and Ned Wright soon found friends willing to assist him in his labours. We are told, and have reason to believe, that among the roughs and criminals of the New-cut he has worked with great success. Speaking their language, sympathising with their prejudices, acquainted with all their dodges, it is probable that his rough-and-ready eloquence may find its way to their hearts, while the more refined language of the regular clergy never penetrates beyond their ears. Himself a living example that even a thief may think better of his way of life, and amend it, the thieves whom he invites to listen to him feel themselves to be under the influence of a living example as well as of dry precept. Encouraged by the measure of success already achieved Ned Wright determined to have a grand field night, with the pickpockets, and he issued invitations to all who would come, the sole condition being that every person who desired to attend must have been convicted at least once. There is something a little startling in the fact—for the district is not a large one—that not less than five hundred applications were received; but as not more than two hundred tickets could be issued the process of selection was rigorously enforced. In the result the guests of the evening were roughly analysed thus:—There were 188 men and boys who had altogether served in prison 142 years 4 months and 2 weeks; and there were seven men who had between them served 67 years and 4months, or a total of 195 guests who had undergone nearly 210 years of imprisonment. One of them had been convicted no less than 16 times, and had served seven years; against another 13 convictions, and 10 years' imprisonment were on record; and the degree of criminality gradually dwindled down, from these extreme cases until at the other end of the scale stood a boy of tender years who had been sent to prison for 14 days for stealing four turnips when he was hungry. It was painful to see such a juvenile already enrolled in the ranks of professional criminals.

While the soup was being ladled out we suggested to Ned Wright that, probably, there were none of the more skilful class of crackmen among his guests. He admitted that, for the most part, they were "bluey hunters" and "pigeon coves," or in other words scamps who stole lead off the roofs or bell handles from doors and the like petty descriptions of larceny, but, he added that he expected some swell mobsmen and "opera jumpers" (men who dress well and pick pockets at the opera), who being down upon their luck would be glad of a basin of good soup and a half quartern, after having been reduced for some time to "a palmer's pint and three"—*i.e.*, a pint of bad coffee and three slices of bread. He assured us that thieves led by no means easy lives, but that, on the contrary, want and hunger and cold were often daily experiences with them. When one of the visitors suggested that emigration was the only means of affording them a fresh start, he observed, no doubt with truth, that they were likely to do better in the old country, because they required to be kept in hand and under the influence of some visible authority.

With our curiosity a good deal stimulated by this preliminary conversation, we prepared to follow Ned Wright into the hall, which was now quite full. The first impression occasioned by the assemblage was decidedly disappointing in the complete absence of any typical character about it. Now, of course, no one who has mixed at all among men requires to be told that, as a rule, "There is no art to find the mind's construction in the face;" but yet one might have supposed that in a company every member of which was morally a black sheep, there would have been some traces of lawlessness, of cunning, or of vice stamped indelibly on the countenances of the guests. Nothing of the sort. You might have supposed yourself in the gallery of any of the East-end theatres. The bullet head, the shifty eyes, the crafty expression, the knavish look, the uneasy bearing—all the outward and visible signs which sensational writers are in the habit of attributing to our criminal classes whenever they attempt the description of them—were all conspicuous by their absence. There were some exceptions, it is true. Out of the two hundred men and lads in the hall it was easy to pick out twenty or thirty upon whose physiognomies nature had written "thief," or "bully," or "blackguard," in her plainest characters; but the majority were neither better nor worse looking than the ordinary run of men and lads in their class of life. We are disposed also to believe that though unquestionably thieves *in esse*, it would be no Herculean or Utopian undertaking to turn them into the honest folk. Their conduct last night was certainly not that of confirmed outlaws. Upon this point our readers shall judge for themselves.

There was plenty of noise and horseplay in the hall before the visitors entered. But none, or very little, afterwards. Ned Wright received a round of cheers mingled with some good-humoured chaff, which he put a stop to by telling them, "You're going to have a clinking clump of bread each, and if you make your jaws ache now they'll be no use when you get the tommy (soup). Now, there is one piece of bread for each of you, and if any one sees his neighbour trying to take two you must round on him"—an order that was vigorously hurrahed. The bread, on being passed round, was snatched and devoured with the avidity of extreme hunger, and, in sooth, thieving is but a sorry business if we may judge from the appearance of ravenousness of its devotees. Their clothes were deplorably ragged and scanty, and they tore the great hunches of bread to pieces in a manner that testified but too keenly to the emptiness of their stomachs. But, though exceedingly hungry, they obeyed orders, and sat patiently in their seats till they were served in their regular turn. The hot soup was probably a still greater temptation. The waiters were few, and the basins circulated too slowly for the eager appetites of the guests, but as a rule they put a curb on their impatience and abstained from making a rush. One burly fellow, who was inclined to be demonstrative, looked thoroughly ashamed when Mr. Wright, pointing to him, cried, "If our friend in the white jacket were to do that in Wandsworth, they'd know what to do with him, eh?" To which appeal came a general cry of "Three days' bread and water, sir."

The supper over, Ned Wright walked on to the platform (where were a few ladies and gentlemen), and addressed the assemblage. First, he asked them all to take off their caps, which was instantly done; a sharp, bare-headed boy in the gallery calling out, "But suppose we ain't got none?" The men were next told to sit down, and to keep quiet. The language of the speaker was homely and forcible. He commenced:—"Now, men and boys, although I know you are a don't care set of fellows, I want you to show you can do what I ask you to-night. Now, I suppose you're most of you out of work, and without any characters to lose; if not, you've no business here, for this meeting's intended only for those who've got into trouble. Now I dare say there are many of you who'd like to have a coster's barrow with a stock of goods on it. Well, I have got something to say about that before I've done; but, first, I want you sing a hymn with me:—

> "We're bound for the land of the pure and the holy,
> The home of the happy, the kingdom of love,
> Ye wanderers from God, in the broad road of folly,
> Oh say will you go to the Eden above.
> Will you go, will you go?"

The hymn was sung in a hearty, if not in a very melodious manner. The speaker then continued, in this strain:

"Now would you like to go there? (Hear, hear, and a general cry of "None of that," Keep your mouth shut," &c.) Now, I'm going to wrap up what I've got to say so as to finish before eight. What have you come here for? Not only for the soup, but chiefly for the salvation of your souls. I tell you, that whatever you may think to the contrary, your souls are as valuable as that of the Queen that sits on the throne. Some people suppose that men and lads who subject themselves to thieving are to be lost sight of—that they are to go down with the tide. But I say, 'no,' because I am myself an example that, however bad a man's character may be, there is a chance for him to recover it. In this world, you and I know very well that a man's past character will tell against him, but it is not so with God. Now, before I was seventeen years old I lived at Rotherhithe, and it was my unhappy lot to be taken to Newgate to be tried, and I was found guilty and sent to prison. I know very well the effect of that. If I was to go outside here to-night and commit a theft, and was to be taken to Stone-end, I know that I should not have been there long before a kind friend, with a blue coat, would come and say, 'He is known. He was convicted before.' And then, however slight the case, the magistrate sends me to the sessions, and though my last crime may not deserve a year, the judge says—'I'll give you one year, and six on the back of it, because of your former conviction,' and so the country remembers, as it were, a man's offence against him all his life. But when you sin against God, if you repent, He blots out your sin and remembers it no more."

Here is another specimen of Ned Wright's homely style:—

"Now, about seven years ago my name was in the papers, and was well known to all of you as one of the men who was to row on the Thames for the coat and badge. I was to row with Tommy Short, and I remember how some of you now present used to be on the banks when I was practising, and how you swore vengeance against any one who should interfere with my winning. I remember going down in my little boat, the day before the race, and after a pull I got back to the boat-house, and was being treated very kindly, when I heard a cry, 'a boy overboard.' I ran out, and I found myself on the dummy, and looking round at the people. Ah! that was a sight I shall not forget in a hurry—the white faces of the men, and the women crying, and the horror on every countenance. But I saw some bubbles coming up on the water, and I thought, 'It may be the last breath of the dying boy;' and on that thought I jumped in, with my clothes on, and went down to the bottom of the river, and felt the body of the boy, but there was no move in it. I brought it up, and it was taken to the house, and the mother was weeping as if her heart would break; but life slowly came back to the body, and she was comforted. Now, men and boys, it seems to me that all of you here are like that lad, and that you have got mothers who are breaking their hearts over you, who are saturating the Throne of Grace with their tears; you are floating down the stream of life into eternity; you need to be rescued from everlasting death."

These specimens will convey a sufficiently accurate idea of the style of the speaker. He certainly carried with him the attention of the audience. Faces that were careless and mocking at first gradually deepened into seriousness, and any attempt at ridicule or noise was immediately suppressed. Another hymn having been sung and a prayer offered up, the assembly was told that those who wished to do so might leave; but that the promised statement respecting the costermongers' barrows would not be made till later in the evening. It was remarkable and satisfactory to observe that a considerable portion of the gathering preferred to remain.

The proceedings lasted about two hours; during the whole of that time we did not hear one blasphemous or indecent expression from the assembled thieves.—*Standard*, Jan. 13.

MR. BRIGHT AS A MINISTER.

(*Spectator*, January 15.)

Mr. Bright is becoming the great political Minister, after all. He is not only becoming but *become* prudent, and there is nothing explicit that the most lynx-eyed reader can extract out of his speeches beyond this, that the Administration find the Irish Land Bill one of very great difficulty, that they still hope *very* great things from it in the direction of pacification in spite of these difficulties, and that they hardly feel equal to pledging themselves to *any* other great measure this session. On the Education question, on the Ballot, on the abolition of University Tests, Mr. Bright's language was always the same 'this session *or* the next;' "you cannot easily drive six omnibuses abreast through Temple Bar." No, but two omnibuses, or even two omnibuses and a cab, you can. Are the Government going to promise us nothing really important but this Land Tenure Bill? Last year we had the Middle-Class Schools' Act as well as the Irish Church Act. Surely this session we might have the Primary Schools and University Tests' Abolition Bills to round off the Education question, as well as the Irish Bill, if the Government will only be a little more inclined to follow Mrs. Chick's advice to "make an effort." Mr. Bright cannot be ageeing; and yet it cannot be only fancy that we seem to find so deep a sense of laborious endeavour, so keen a desire to deprecate pressure for anything beyond the Irish Land Bill, in his four Birmingham speeches. There is first his eloquent disquisition on that "Hill of Difficulty," which he, like Christian, is about to climb with the Irish burden on his back, and which he finds rising steeper and steeper as he approaches it; then there is the six-omnibus-abreast metaphor; then there is the pathetic cry with which Mr. Bright explains how unkind it is to press the Government this session even for the University Tests' Bill,—"it would take perhaps three or even *four* Government nights, —the Government nights for a fortnight,—*the difficulties are enormous*!" Then there is the profound melancholy with which Mr. Bright recalls the man who advertised "Impossibilities made possible," and adds apologetically, "Government cannot do anything of that kind." Then there is the solemn announcement, "It is a very serious thing, this grave political life; it is not a mere joke,—a mere field on which ambitious men may disport themselves; it is something very serious, and for every step we must give an account." Clearly Mr. Bright feels his ministerial soul in the pangs of a travail which will hardly allow him to spare a moment to English questions even of first-rate importance. And our diagnosis of his case is, on the whole, hopeful for Ireland. For we are disposed to infer that Mr. Bright is making up his mind to a great effort,—an effort, it may be, which somewhat tries his stern conscience as a political economist,—an effort which compels him to eschew all other efforts and do what is always especially difficult to Mr. Bright,—judge how much responsibility he *dare* take in a direction not entirely congenial to his own views. Guessing simply from the tone of his speeches, we should hope that the Ministry are really in the throes of a labour which will *not* issue in the delivery of a mouse,—which might even be great enough to invite defeat, and be carried only after resignation and an 'education of the Tory Party,' like Reform. Of course, with so many stern landowners in the Cabinet, it is not very easy to conceive that this is the true explanation of Mr. Bright's evidently labouring breast. But we are disposed to hope that it may be so, and that we are to have at length a measure for Ireland statesmanlike enough to produce a real pacification, and bold enough to risk, perhaps, the formation of a cave amongst the county Liberals. If not even among the borough Liberals. Of one thing we are quite sure,—that a bold offer, which would really make property and proprietors safe in Ireland for the future, would be infinitely better, even though at first rejected by Parliament, than a bill which would pass easily, and do nothing to change the situation in Ireland when it had passed. From Mr. Bright's unparalleled prudence, unconcealed anxiety, deep sense of responsibility, and outspoken ministerial condemnation of the Fenians and their proceedings, we are disposed at all events to augur a weighty and original measure.

It is curious to note how well in some respects the official manner suits Mr. Bright. The immense and no doubt just self-respect which has always rendered him quite unconscious of the arguments of his opponents, follows him, of course, into office, and mingling with the new sense of corporate responsibility, gives a sort of pride and force to his manner exactly suited to reflect that sense of popular and national dignity in a statesman which is often dear to a great people without being easily obtained by them,—in which, for instance, the American statesmen have often been singularly wanting. If Mr. Bright had not entered too late on his ministerial life, we might almost anticipate for him a considerable career as a Minister in the future on the strength of this popular hauteur of manner, this grand air of responsibility, which might well in time endear him both to Parliament and the people as a middle-class Pitt,—not, indeed, so stately and freezing, but quite as proud, and with larger sympathies. Of course Mr. Bright's ministerial defect is, that he seems unable to give any serious attention to arguments with which he does not agree. He wraps himself close, as it were in the cloak of his own personal convictions, and just gives you to know that he is smiling at the beating of your logic against it. Still that is precisely the attitude which often suits the masses of the people best, if only their minister happens to be of one mind with them. What a dignified republican president Mr. Bright would make, if only he were not expected to "receive" or be "interviewed,"—processes for which he would be far too dictatorial and impatient! There is a deep intolerance of hostile argument in all great popular bodies which Mr. Bright's political hauteur of mind exactly represents, and represents far more effectively than that common-place American jealousy of criticism which finds expression in the complaint that American "institutions" are misunderstood or morbidly disliked. This proud self-involvement of Mr. Bright's in his own political opinions comes out even the more remarkably in the little series of Birmingham speeches, because it is so evident that on all official matters he speaks under great restraint and difficulty. Wherever he is quite free, he repudiates the opinions he has been accustomed to deride with all his old scorn. He calmly speaks of the representation of minorities as an absurdity infinitely greater than the election of six members for Birmingham, all six of whom would represent not Birmingham, but about three-fourths of the electors, the other eight or nine thousand of them being completely disfranchised. He discards the notion of having any workingmen in the House of Commons to speak for themselves on their own questions, with an incidental and perfectly irrelevant laugh at shipowners for their narrow views on the navigation laws, and landowners for their suicidal doctrines on Protection. Did Mr. Bright ever ask himself if he would have been satisfied to see Parliament without a manufacturer in it to speak the views of the great producing class? and did it never occur to him that even where the class-view is, as no doubt it often is, narrow, mischievous, and even silly, it is no less a vast gain both to the nation and to the class itself to have had that view fully represented in Parliament, and a loss to no one? With regard to the operative, Mr. Bright is hardly free from the aristocrat's feeling concerning mercantile men,—that he is very willing to act *for* them, but not *with* them, which he feels just a little *infra dig*. So again, on education Mr. Bright speaks with the most perfect intellectual unconsciousness of the case opposed to his own, and if he were not so careful to insist on the probability of having to delay the Education Bills, his words would seem to sanction the impression that the Government had nearly adopted a scheme almost as purely secular as that of the Birmingham League. Certainly Mr. Bright is not an argumentative statesman. But so much the more easily does he seem to take the attitude of a Minister conscious of grave responsibility, full of a glowing self-reliance, and so deeply occupied with the great task he has to perform, that he scarcely either knows or cares what criticisms are made on the popular convictions of which his mind is full. Nothing could be better, for instance, or more dignified than his general line about the Fenian prisoners and their treatment. He insisted that there was nothing which an Irish Republic could do for Ireland which the British Parliament, with 100 honest Irish members in it, could not also do. He dilated on the crime of exciting to insurrection and rebellion when a path of legitimate redress is wide open; he pointed out that Ireland herself would not have respected a Government which liberated such prisoners under a kind of menace, and yet he made more than manifest,—conspicuous,—his intense sympathy with the sufferings of all political prisoners, and the anxiety with which the Government as a whole had considered every means of alleviating their sufferings that was in any way consistent with its duty as guardian of the peace of the United Kingdom. In short, Mr. Bright, weighted as he now is with the responsibility of office, seems to us the very ideal of a representative middle-class minister,—sharing the strongest prejudices of at least one great section of the nation, yet giving those prejudices a certain dignified coherence and massiveness of form, sympathizing habitually with freedom, yet sacrificing nothing of the authority, proof against intellectual statement though sensitive to all practical demonstrations, vivifying the creed of a statesman with no small share of the picturesque prepossessions of a mill-owner,—solid, sagacious, shrewd, but averse to the intrusion of all suggestions at all heterogeneous to his rooted class-prejudices, standing fast in the solid masonry of life-long habits of thought which nothing short of an earthquake could overthrow. Mr. Bright is quite a new type of minister,—in reality more akin to the old aristocratic type of Lord Palmerston or Lord Russell than to the new intellectual type of Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Lowe. His is the statesmanship which results from the powerful imaginative expression of a new and even stouter order of prejudices than those of the aristocracy,—stouter both because they represent the feelings of a larger class and because they represent a larger class of feelings, feelings of more intensity and depth, though hardly so amenable to the purposes of party politics and strategic manipulation.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafs payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months ....6 per cent per annum.
6 „ ....5 do. do.
4 „ ....3 do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.

R. STEVENSON, Agent in Bombay.
Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.

CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.

Bills drawn on Messrs. COUTTS & Co., London, for sums of £100 and upwards at three days to six months after sight.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

CORRESPONDENTS—
GRINDLAY & Co., LONDON.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co, HATTON GARDEN WORKS.

PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.

OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.

Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
41, Meadow Street.
OWEN & OKELL.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859 ....£228,314
Do. 1861 292,402
Do. 1863 341,668
Do. 1865 414,733
Do. 1867 460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of.................£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for 1860 ....£78,150
Do. 1862 105,703
Do. 1864 152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital ....£ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital ....£ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq.
E. Morriss, Esq.
H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
and
H. E. Bright, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ....£8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ....£843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... „ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... „ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.

—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below *all* and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.
6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

Established 1843.

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{ William Hind, Esq., / Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hickman, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E. C.

GOVERNOR.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.

SUB-GOVERNOR. EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR. DAVID POWELL, Esq.

John P. Laurence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Bombay, 15th January, 1870. Agents for Bombay.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES,
17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.

The Capital subscribed by nearly 2,000 Shareholders is nearly £800,000.

The Annual Income in 1868 exceeded THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

NEW PREMIUM INCOME

In 1859, 1860, 1861 ......£101,000 average per an. £33,000
„ 1862, 1863, 1864 ......£123,000 „ £41,000
„ 1865, 1866, 1867 ......£180,745 „ £60,000

The Royal Naval, and Military, and East India Life Department affords peculiar advantages to officers and others in the Navy, Army, and Mercantile Marine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA HAVE THE OPTION OF EFFECTING ASSURANCES AT CIVIL RATES OF PREMIUM.

GENERAL SIR FRED. SMITH, K.H., F.R.S., Chairman.

Alfred R. Bristow, Esq., Solicitor to the Admiralty.
Dr. Reginald Read, London.
Edward Hamilton Anson, Esq., London.
Alderman Carter, M.P., Leeds.
J. T. G. Child, Esq., Manchester, Merchant.

INDIAN BRANCHES.

CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

Agent at Madras (Messrs. Lecot & Co.), Ceylon (Messrs. Clark Spence & Co.), Singapore (Messrs. A. L. Johnstone & Co.), and at all the principal Towns in India.

Secretary Indian Branches:—J. L. NAPIER HAY Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. W. G. Hunter.
Assistant Secretary—C. J. Wallis, Esq., F.S.S.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in India without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India.

Annual and Half yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next birthday.	CIVIL. Premium. Annual.	CIVIL. Premium. Half-yearly.	Age next birthday.	MILITARY. Premium. Annual.	MILITARY. Premium. Half-yearly.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	30 7 4	15 3 8	20	34 0 8	17 0 4
30	35 10 8	17 13 4	30	39 14 0	19 15 0
40	44 12 0	22 6 0	40	47 15 4	23 15 8
50	59 8 0	29 12 0	50	61 14 0	30 15 0

TABLES OF RATES FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

Annual Premium for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable to the Representatives of the Assured in the event of PREVIOUS death, or to himself on his attaining either of the undermentioned ages:

Age next birthday.	CIVIL. Payable at 50 or at Death.	CIVIL. Payable at 55 or at Death.	CIVIL. Payable at 60 or at Death.	Age next birthday.	MILITARY. Payable at 50 or at Death.	MILITARY. Payable at 55 or at Death.	MILITARY. Payable at 60 or at Death.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 8 0	34 0 0	31 0 0	20	55 0 0	41 8 0	39 8 0
25	45 8 0	39 0 0	34 8 0	25	58 0 0	46 8 0	43 8 0
30	57 0 0	46 8 0	40 0 0	30	62 8 0	54 0 0	49 0 0
35	77 8 0	58 0 0	48 0 0	35	81 8 0	65 0 0	57 0 0
40	116 0 0	78 0 0	59 0 0	40	119 0 0	84 0 0	68 0 0

Premium for Short Terms and other Assurance will be furnished on application.

1. Policies once issued by this Society are absolutely indisputable except in cases of fraud.

2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.

3. Policies which have been in force for 5 years are not liable to forfeiture on account of the temporary inability of the a sured to pay the premium, as the Directors will advance the premium as often as the value of the Policy will admit, and allow the amount to remain as a debt against the Policy.

4. Medical Fees paid by Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in India and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for, Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Service, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by the Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee premium.

AGENTS WANTED AT UP-COUNTRY STATIONS

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Office of Superintendent Government Telegraph, Bombay Division, a HEAD CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, accustomed to working in Camp. Salary Rs. 120. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials in own handwriting.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICES.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.

SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,

(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN),
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vice, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

ROOFS.

DAMP WALLS and FLOORS

prevented by using
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

VERMIN.—Their ravages prevented.
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

STORES & WAREHOUSES superior to any if you use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

PRISON WALLS & ROOFS—for these use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

PAVEMENTS—to any shape and any purpose.
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

MILLS—FACTORIES—watertight, if you use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

London Office—5, Parliament Street, London.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Committees of Public Works will find the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte the most useful and economical material for—

GARDEN WALKS and HOUSES.
BATHS and WASH-HOUSES.
HOSPITAL CORRIDORS and OUT-OFFICES,
LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRS and MARKETS,
LANDING PIERS,
RAILWAY and STEAM BOAT STATIONS,
BARRACKS—CAVALRY and INFANTRY,

and every work where Wet Walls are to be provided against, and Floors and Roofs executed. Vermin of every description excluded, and the highest sanitary status attained.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area in each class of work, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

Specimens of works, with full instructions for the application of the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte, are sent with every shipment.

All Blocks of Asphalte shipped by this Company are impressed on two opposite sides with the words,

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

5, Parliament Street, London. J. FARREL, Secretary.
WORKS—Cubitt-town, E.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

"BATLEY, January 26, 1869.

"SIR,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.

"To Mr. KEATING, London." (Signed) "JOHN STENSON.
"Witness, B. WHITAKER.

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitos, and every other species of insect.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—S Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medica Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks aroundthem.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of SAVORY & MOORE, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.—"PANCREATIC COCOA."—Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

DIGESTION is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatine." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as Wine and in powder.

WASTING DISEASES.—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles.

CONSUMPTION.—In all cases where Cod Liver Oil is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition, and materially helps the system. Sold in Bottles.

ASTHMA, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatula" gives instant relief [illegible] and its good results are confirmed by the personal e[illegible] of the most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, [illegible] Cigarettes, and Pastiles for inhalation, &c.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, &c.—Jeremie's [illegible] and Antispasmodic has never been [illegible] celebrated Sedative the most desperate cases of Cholera [illegible] known to fail in

FOOD FOR INFANTS.—The Royal N[illegible] era. Sold in Bottles. the food prepared by Savory [illegible] urseries are supplied with the marked approval of [illegible] & Moore. It has received nutritive and digestive [illegible] eminent medical men for its [illegible] ualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

SAVORY & MOORE,
Chemists to the Queen, [illegible] H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon [illegible] the King of the Belgians, &c.,
143, N[illegible] NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
[illegible] Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.

Sold by [illegible] all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.

FORT, MEADOW STREET, No. 25.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday next, the 12th instant, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will hold their usual weekly sale at their auction rooms, Meadow Street, Fort, when they will submit for public competition, the following goods and articles, pictures and oil paintings in gilt frames, superior Railway rugs, panorama balls, rich cut tumblers and water goblets, tins of assorted jams, apricots, mutton vegetable, superior cigars, assorted soaps, hair powder, Japanned tin boxes, white socks and stockings, a lot of horse brushes, chimney, cleaners, furniture, varnish, French butter, foot tubs, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

Any carriages and horses offering.

FIRST CLASS NEW ENGLISH BUILT CARRIAGES, FOR SALE on COMMISSION

Messrs. Byramjee Framjee & Co., have just received for sale on Commission. A very handsome stylish light English-built buggy with patent shafts by Bennett & Botwell of London.

A really handsome and fashionable English-built light dog-cart highly finished. Also on patent shafts by the same maker.

A first-rate English-built light shigram by Argentine & Co. of London lined with the richest silk damask highly finished and complete in every respect and with pole for a pair of horses.

Also shortly expected.

A handsome sociable a first-class vehicle and two best West-end built miniature broughams.

To be seen at our Carriage Godown in Meadow Street.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in RAMPART ROW, WEST.

On Thursday, the 17th February, at 4 P. M., at their auction room, No. 25 Meadow Street, opposite to the Oriental Bank, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction, the following valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of quit or Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, or upper-story dwelling-house with stables built and standing thereon, situate in Rampart Row, west, and containing by admeasurement 173 square yards, or more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by Rampart Row, on the west by the property of Mr Jamsetjee Pestonjee, and on the south by the property of Mr Dinshawjee Shapoorjee. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th February, 1870.

A PUCKA GOOD INVESTMENT.—SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at FALKLAND ROAD.—If not privately sold, Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION in twenty-eight different lots, commencing from MONDAY, the 7th February, and each successive day, at 3 P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or large range of buildings, yielding good income, and suitable for erecting bazaar, manufactory, or other useful buildings; the same is situated in a very good locality, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 535 and 546, containing by admeasurement 8,887 square yards or thereabouts, the rent of which is very trifling, viz., about Rs. 2-8 per annum, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by public passage, on or towards the west by Falkland Road, on or towards the north by the property of Bendkinee Cook Patell, on or towards the south partly by the property of Rustomjee Cuppawalla and partly by the property of Nakhoda Rogay.

Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. recommends the above to the notice of Estate Holders, the offers for the whole of which will be received at their office, at No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

Bombay, 15th January 1870. HEERALALL & Co.

THURSDAY THE 10TH FEBRUARY AT 3 P.M.

Lot No. 22 admeasuring 216½ Square yards.
Ditto 23 ditto 218 ditto
Ditto 24 ditto 228 ditto
Ditto 25 ditto 228 ditto

FRIDAY THE 11TH FEBRUARY AT 3 P.M.

Lot No. 26 admeasuring 235½ Square yards.
Ditto 27 ditto 237½ ditto
Ditto 28 ditto 529 ditto

SATURDAY THE 12TH FEBRUARY AT 3 P.M.

Lot No. 1 admeasuring 624½ Square yards.
Ditto 2 ditto 388 ditto
Ditto 3 ditto 213½ ditto
Ditto 4 ditto 216½ ditto
Ditto 5 ditto 216½ ditto

MONDAY THE 14TH FEBRUARY AT 3 P.M.

Lot No. 6 admeasuring 222½ Square yards.
Ditto 7 ditto 231½ ditto
Ditto 8 ditto 232½ ditto
Ditto 9 ditto 199½ ditto
Ditto 10 ditto 338½ ditto

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

To-morrow, Friday, the 11th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will submit to public auction, at their rooms, at 3 P. M., the following goods, viz.:—

B B—R—1-95—20 bales each containing 50 pieces 9 lbs. 40 in. 40 yards.

INVOICE of PERFUMERY FOR SALE by AUCTION from PHILLIPSON & Co., of LONDON.

On Saturday next, the 12th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will submit to public auction, at their rooms, an invoice of perfumery and soaps, &c., the same consists chiefly of fancy and other soaps, double destilled lavender water, bears grease, pomatums, hair oils, tooth powder, shaving soaps, perfumed hair oil, assorted scents in glass stoppered bottles, highly scented hair powders, &c., &c.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday, the 12th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollams, jaconets, &c.

On account of Government—
8 swords, 4 daggers, 16 clasp knives and 2 shields.

AT 1 P. M.

A grey Arab horse 14 hands 1½ inches high, six years old, goes in single and double harness, and has carried a lady.

A bay Duranee pony, 13 hands high, aged has been carrying 16 stones.

A riding horse.

And several other horses and carriages.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. Bennett and Co. Auctioneers, at their rooms, on Saturday, the 12th day of February, instant, at 2 P. M., the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs on the Decree in Suit No. 462 of 1838 of the High Court of Bombay for Rupees 36,155-1-6 obtained against Mookturshaw of Cashmere, Persian, and Hubiballa Mookturshaw of Bombay, Persian Merchant, trading in Bombay as Azeezoolla Mookturshaw.

AUCTION SALE of SHIP'S STORES saved from the Ship Knightsbridge.

On Monday, the 14th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on board the ship British Sceptre, the ship stores, such as hawsers, boats, sails, side lamps, zinc tanks, glass, crockery, and plated ware, looking-glasses, rolls of oil cloth, medicine chests, and sundry other articles.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, &c., at Pandalls, Esplanade.

On Monday, the 14th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, &c., the property of the late W. Lee, Esq., the same comprises, rich glass ware, blue dinner service, a handsome pink flowered and gilt dessert ditto, best plated ware such as cruet, egg, and pickle stands, tea set, waiter, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table, sets of camp ditto in 2 pieces, sideboard, screens, circular, pier and side-tables, easy, prediеu and drawing-room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, chiffonier, teapoys, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes and gown presses, dispenser articles, cooking utensils, a set of plated mounted harness, &c., &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Few dozen superior St. Julien claret.
One Bycicle or velocipede.
A handsome English-built buggy.
A do. Arab horse, 7 years old, 15-1 high, goes quiet in single harness and saddle.

Bombay, 10th February 1870. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF
THE STAUNCH BARQUE NIGHT HAWK.

Messrs. Crawford and Co. have instructions to submit this fine iron vessel to auction sale at their rooms in Marine Street, This day Thursday, the 10th Feb., at 3 P. M. She is constructed of iron, was built at Glasgow in the year 1854, and registered at the Liverpool Lloyds under class A 1 for 18 years from that date. Hence still on the first letter her dimensions are 208 feet in length, 32 feet beam, and 16 feet hold, and per register 651 tons burthen.

She underwent very extensive renewals and repairs so late as the year 1868, when she was fitted with new masts, sails, and riggings, fore and aft. Her equipment is very complete comprising 3 boats, 3 bower, 1 steam and 2 hedge anchors, 2 cables, 270 fathoms in length, a 10 inch Manilla tow rope, a 7 inch hemp hawser, 3 warps, nearly two complete suits sails one of which is actually new, cabin stores, &c., &c.

A detailed inventory of considerable length embodying further particulars of the stores, &c., on board may be seen at the rooms of the undersigned, who will gladly give any further information required.

SALE of VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On Tuesday next, the 15th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, on account of the mortgagor, by order of Nath Oka:—

A great variety of brilliant diamond, emerald, and ruby rings, ditto hoops, rings, pearl ear and nose rings, gold breast pins, ear-rings, &c., &c.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.

On Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, by order of Thucker Mooljee Dhurumsey, on account of Gungadhur Soonderjee all that piece of freehold land forming a portion of the oart called by the name of Putukwaddy with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Road, bounded on the east by the house of late Mooktabai widow of Pandoorung Toolajee, and partly by the house Sokubai widow, on the west by the public passage of the oart, on the north by the house of Manock Jugrunath, and on the south by the warehouse of Ebrahim Cumroodin, assessed under No. 54, and by the Collector of Bombay under No. 551.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.

On Saturday, the 19th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, by order of Thucker Mooljee Dhurumsey, on account of Gungadhur Soonderjee:—all the right, title and interest of the said Gungadhur Soonderjee, in the three shops in the range or chawl of buildings situate at Null Bazar, assessed under No. 5, registered under No. [illegible] bounded on the east by the public Khojah street, on the west by a private passage, on the north by the house of B[illegible] ungalee Dhurumdass Jaydass, and on the south by half portion of the said chawl

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Capital Riding Horse.

A high-caste Arab 14-3 has been in training for the Race Course, a good hunter and pigsticker, goes in harness also.

A good dog-cart light and stylish, either [illegible] seen upon an hour's previous intimation [illegible] of the above can be [illegible] undersigned.

An unusually genteel Mail Phaeton, [illegible] painted dark blue.

Very superior Pale Brandy, brand [illegible] cases, price Rs. 20, only to ensure [illegible] tes & Co., in one dozen [illegible] speedy sale. Sample bottles can be had on application.

MEDOC CLARET in sound condition [illegible] order to close a shipment [illegible] ition Rs. 9 per dozen only in

Bombay, 10th February 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENSON'S

WATCHE[illegible] Of all kin[illegible]	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
[illegible] ONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
[illegible] YLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER „ „ 5, 7, 11, and 20 „

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;

Or, if preferred, to H. S. KING & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

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